MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 JUNE 1981

Lebanon

Military Situation--Heavy artillery exchanges erupted in Beirut over the weekend. According to Beirut radio, the clashes flared up late on 30 May and continued the next day, with shells hitting residential areas close to the capital's beaches. The Voice of Lebanon radio said the shelling subsided after a cease-fire agreement, but it reported a further outbreak of shelling early on 1 June. The radio described the capital as living in a hell of iron and fire over the weekend. Beirut radio reported on 1 June that 18 people were killed and 270 wounded in the recent fighting. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the shooting caused casualties among holiday makers at western Beirut's swimming pools. The Voice of Lebanon reported further Syrian shelling of the Christian-held city of Zahlah and the nearby village of Qa' ar-Rim on 30 May. Artillery exchanges also continued in the south over the weekend. Beirut radio said Israeli and Christian militia forces shelled An-Nabatiyah on 29 May while Voice of Palestine reported Israeli shelling of Al-'Urqub on 30 May. Other Voice of Palestine radio reports spoke of Israeli concentrations in the border strip near Ad-Dardarah and said Israeli naval units have been watching and blockading the Lebanese coast.

'Arafat Remarks--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has admitted that there are Libyan missiles and forces in Lebanon. 'Arafat made the remarks in a speech given at a rally held by the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which was broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. He said the Israeli chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, has forgotten that Libyan martyrs have been falling on Palestinian soil since 1947 and in Al-'Urqub since 1972. 'Arafat also maintained that the Israelis failed to destroy any bases in An-Na'imah and Ad-Damur on 28 May as they had claimed. In an interview broadcast by Paris radio, 'Arafat said Israel is preparing for a new war in the Middle East and the United States is doing nothing to calm things down. He also said that the PLO expects a further intensification of Israeli attacks and a major war in the Middle East and that Libyans currently fighting in Lebanon are not "soldiers" but "volunteers."

Libyans Killed--The Voice of Palestine, citing JANA, confirmed on 30 May that four Libyans were killed during the Israeli air raids in Lebanon on 28 May. A Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland radio commentary said the martyrdom of Arab fighters from Arab countries that do not directly surround Israel proves that the Arab nation has become united in sensing the Israeli danger threatening it. The Palestinians are no longer alone, the radio said, and those Arabs who have volunteered to fight in suicide squads in Lebanon have set a brilliant example for the Arab nation.

Israel

Begin-Lewis Meetings--Jerusalem television reported that U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis met on 29 May with Prime Minister Menahem Begin to express U.S. concern over an escalation of tension in Lebanon following recent IDF operations. According to a Jerusalem television correspondent, the United States maintains that operations of this sort may harm U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's efforts to resolve the crisis through diplomatic means. The correspondent added that Israel's stance, as it apparently was reflected in Begin's reaction, is that the virtually unlimited time given to Habib does not mean any respite for the "terrorists." A Jersualem radio correspondent, reporting on the Begin-Lewis meeting, said he was told that the United States does not regard the IDF operation as a violation of any agreement or any Israeli commitment. IDF radio reported that Begin received Ambassador Lewis again on 31 May and that the latter handed him a message from Habib, who is in Washington. According to the radio, at this meeting Begin reiterated his view that Israel's "antiterrorist" activity must continue, maintaining that there is no comparison between Israeli action against "terrorists" and the Syrian shelling of the civilian population in Zahlah.

Tzipori Remarks--In remarks carried by Jerusalem radio, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said on 1 June that there is a gap between Syria's words and deeds. He pointed out that Syria's lack of intervention last week during Israeli actions to counter the "terrorists" and the Libyans proves that the Syrians use "high-flown" language but think twice before entering a confrontation.

Syria

Khaddam Interview--SANA reported that in an interview published by the ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ on 31 May, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) have the right to use SAM missiles not only in the Al-Biqa' valley, but also in any area where ADF forces are positioned. He stressed that Saudi Arabia is a party to the Arab-Israel dispute, not a mediator, and that it fully supports Syria. On other subjects, Khaddam denied reports of an impending Syrian Government reshuffle and said Syria will not attend the Islamic foreign ministers conference starting today in Baghdad. According to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Khaddam also denied that President Hafiz al-Asad and the armed forces commander, Mustafa Talas, recently visited the Soviet Union.

Al-Kasm Speech--In a 30 May speech to an internal security forces anniversary celebration, broadcast by Damascus television, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said Syria has never before been so confident of its ability to smash and destroy an Israeli aggression against it. He said the Syrian people desire security and stability but want to preserve the cause of the Palestinians even more.

TISHRIN on Habib Mission--The daily TISHRIN, reviewed by Damascus radio, today warned the United States not to prepare for the return to the region of U.S. special envoy Habib by getting Israel to threaten Syria in order to influence its stand. This would be a grave mistake, TISHRIN said, and would harm Habib's "slight possibilities" for maneuvering, or even put an end to his mission.

Civil Defense Test--Damascus radio reported on 31 May that Syria tested its civil defenses with a simulated air raid in Damascus and provincial centers on 31 May. Sirens sounded, traffic was halted and citizens hurried to shelters.

Jordan-USSR

In a joint statement issued on 29 May at the close of King Husayn's 4-day visit to the Soviet Union, Jordan and the Soviet Union called for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the PLO. According to the statement, which was carried textually by Amman television, the two sides expressed concern over the escalating tension in the Middle East and condemned Israel's "continued aggression" against Lebanon and intervention in its internal affairs. Jordan and the Soviet Union affirmed their support of the Gulf states' right to guarantee the security and peace of their region without foreign interference and, in this regard, expressed their opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases and the deployment of nuclear weapons in the Gulf region. The two sides stressed their concern over the Iran-Iraq conflict and called for an urgent settlement to this conflict through peaceful means. According to Amman radio, King Husayn returned to Amman on 29 May. PETRA-JNA reported on 31 May that Prime Minister Mudar Badran briefed the Council of Ministers on the results of King Husayn's visit, pointing out that the Middle East issue and the Palestinian cause constituted the core of the talks and that the Jordanian side was satisfied with them.

Egypt

Peres Visit--MENA reported that the visit to Egypt of Israeli Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has been postponed until 9 June at his own request. According to MENA, the venue has not yet been chosen.

Meeting With Begin--MENA quoted President as-Sadat as saying that he had responded to Prime Minister Begin's request for a meeting this week in view of the importance of consultations between them, particularly in light of the current situation in Lebanon. He said there are "very urgent matters" that must be discussed that are unconnected with the Israeli elections.

As-Sadat Message--The Brussels newspaper LE SOIR, citing its correspondent in Israel, reported in its 27 May edition that President as-Sadat sent an urgent message to Prime Minister Begin asking him to end the crisis with Syria as quickly as possible in order to prevent an international conference being held on Lebanon with the participation of the Soviet Union. According to the paper, As-Sadat stressed that Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli forces must leave Lebanon, that Egypt will not allow itself to be drawn into a war against Israel and that if U.S. special envoy Habib's mission were to fail, Washington would be obliged to accept the Soviet proposal for an international conference.

Iran

Committee Finds Bani-Sadr Guilty--Mohammad Yazdi, the spokesman for the three-man committee investigating differences among Iran's top officials, announced that the committee has decided by majority vote that President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has been the offender in the recent disputes. In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Yazdi said that in Bani-Sadr's recent speeches and interviews, he has violated Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's 10-point order and has acted unconstitutionally. Yazdi said Bani-Sadr should have paid more attention to Khomeyni's directives and been more careful in his public statements, leaving the discussion of problems until after the war. He asserted that no Iranian official has acted illegally in connection with the president, nor has an official insulted him. Noting that the committee has decided to submit its evidence on Bani-Sadr to the public prosecutor, Yazdi also said it considers that Bani-Sadr's newspaper ENQUELAB-E ESLAMI and the liberal paper MIZAN have violated the law.

Bani-Sadr News Conference--According to Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr held a news conference on 30 May at which he indicated that if critics of his administration left him alone, the nation would achieve victory in its war with Iraq through its dedication and faith. The radio also quoted him as saying that the members of the committee investigating differences among the Iranian leadership coordinate among themselves and that the president has turned into a "signature machine."

Raja'i Remarks--Tehran radio quoted Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as saying that under no circumstances would the Iranian Government fall as a result of his criticisms of the Majlis, even if he were replaced, since the government belongs not to him but to the revolution. Raja'i predicted that the revolution will not change as long as the Majlis is in power and concluded that if he became incapable of implementing the instructions of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Majlis and were replaced, that would not mean the fall of Islam and the revolution. He said that if this should happen, he would become a schoolteacher or a headmaster and continue to serve the revolution.

Khamene'i Sermon--In a 29 May sermon in Tehran broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Tehran's Friday imam, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, noted that those who are trying to undermine the centers of decisionmaking, namely, the Majlis and the Council of Guardians, are in fact paving the way for dictatorship, which is rejected by the Koran and contrary to Islamic principles.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that three Iraqi armored battalions including approximately 80-100 tanks surrounded Dehloran on 29 May and that an infantry battalion entered the city. It said the Iraqi forces were forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses and casualties from Iranian artillery fire, and it reported yesterday that the city is still in Iranian hands. The radio also reported that more than 400 Iraqi soldiers were killed yesterday on the heights overlooking Nowsud and said an Iraqi plane crashed between Al-Faw and Bandar-e Khomeyni after being hit by antiaircraft fire. It said 8 Iranians died and 58 were wounded in a 30 May Iraqi air raid on Nowdesheh residential areas. INA reported that Iraqi forces killed 96 Iranians in a 29 May attack on Dehloran and that 680 Iranian soldiers lost their lives in a 29-30 May battle in the Nowsud region. According to an Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, Iraqi forces killed more than 290 additional Iranians in a 30-31 May clash in Nowsud. INA said that Iraqi forces destroyed two large Iranian "sea targets" in the north of the Gulf on 30 May and, citing a spokesman for the Iraqi Armed Forces High Command, claimed that Iran lost 4,741 men killed, wounded or missing during a 3-day battle at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT CLARIFIES LIBYANS' ROLE IN LEBANON

LD311256 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 31 May 81

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut by correspondent Alain de Chalbron on 31 May--recorded; 'Arafat's remarks in English fading into translation]

[Text] ['Arafat] What we are facing is a continuous war of attrition. They are now escalating this war because they are using brand new, very sophisticated American equipment. We await an intensification of these attacks and we expect a major war.

[Question] For a month now, ever since the Syrians installed missiles in Lebanon, we seem to be living through the preliminaries of what could be called the fifth Israeli-Arab war. Is that your opinion?

[Answer] In my opinion, they are preparing themselves and I do not think that the Americans are really making any effort to calm things down. They are participating themselves.

[Question] You have revealed that Libyan soldiers were fighting with you, what was your response to this aid and do you not fear that may in fact boomerang against you?

[Answer] First of all, I didn't mention that there were Libyan soldiers. What I said yesterday was that we have Libyan volunteers, in the same way that we have Syrian volunteers, Egyptian volunteers, Algerian volunteers; we have volunteers from all the Arab countries.

I said that these Libyan volunteers are not new volunteers. They have been helping us for several years now and this is why I am astonished that Begin should make such a fuss about this matter. He knew--and you know from the very beginning--that we have these Libyan and Arab volunteers, Consequently, I think that they used this accusation to perpetrate an aggression against the Palestinians; in any case, they do not need any accusation of any kind, and we await this war of aggression against our people--our fighting men, our children, our women--without this accusation.

[Question] The election of Francois Mitterrand was received rather coolly by the Palestinians. The new French president, it is true does not conceal his friendship for Israel, but do you not believe, nevertheless, that he could in fact take advantage of this friendship to convert the Israeli leaders to a greater moderation?

[Answer] No, we did not respond to this election in a negative fashion. You will remember, in any case, that I immediately sent him my congratulations and I have received his reply which in my opinion was very positive. [Words indistinct] it is a very important message. I know that he has a very important part to play, not only in France; he is one of the leaders of the Socialist International. Consequently, he has a major part to play, in France and outside France, and I believe that he will play it; I am even sure he will.

[Question] For instance, he is going to visit Israel. Do you think that he could bring something new?

[Answer] Well, look, I am not getting into details but it is certain that he has a great part to play.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE STATEMENT PLEDGES UNITY

JN301895 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Brothers, the following is the text of the important political statement issued by the Higher Coordination Committee for National Action:

The Higher Coordination Committee held a meeting on Friday, 20 May 1981, under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar, Yasir 'Arafat, general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces. The brothers from the leadership of the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party leadership, the Arab Liberation Front [ALF] and the Lebanese National Movement were present.

The committee conducted a thorough review of the political, security, information and military situation in Lebanon and evaluated the previous stage and the current situation in light of the continued isolationist-Zionist plot which is aimed at dismembering the Lebanese land and people and hindering the march of Lebanese reconciliation. This plot has been creating an atmosphere of war and fighting among the Lebanese people, who have been suffering tremendous hardships unparalleled in the history of civil wars. The committee also reviewed the hot confrontation between the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], the Lebanese National Movement, the Amal Movement and the Palestinian revolution on the one hand, and Israel and its agents in Lebanon on the other.

The missile crisis, which was fabricated by the United States and Israel, affirmed the Zionist-imperialist plot against fraternal Syria and all the nationalist forces in Lebanon. The firmness and steadfastness of the Syrian stand and the support given to Syria by the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces led to exposing and foiling the plot. However, our victory in the first round does not mean that we remain complacent and surrender to the illusion that the Israeli plot has ended, that Israel's aggressive and expanisonist designs against fraternal Syria have abated and that its continued attempts to humiliate the Lebanese and Palestinian people in the south and to liquidate the Palestinian revolution have stopped. We must be prepared for any eventuality.

After a study of the relations among the committee's partners in light of the previous experience and in light of everyone's conviction that the situation is serious and that it is important to build our national front on firm bases to face all the eventualities in the situation from its various political, security, military and information fields, an agreement was reached on the following:

1. Joint declaration by the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party and the ALF to stop all information campaigns against one another effective this day and to stop all forms of mobilization [ta'bi'ah] campaigns. The three sides agreed to stop assassinations against one another and to deny any protection to any elements from the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party or the Arab Front or to those who support them who attempt to disturb the national unity through tribal operations and liquidations, which do not serve the unity of the Lebanese National Movement in the face of the Zionist and isolationist forces. All forces on the committee took part in this declaration and considered themselves committed to all its terms as a word of honor among all of them.

2. Implementing decisions that have been agreed upon at the operations room of the joint forces in southern Lebanon, on the Al-Matn coast in the south and in Al-Biqa', and pledging to continue the implementation of decisions agreed upon at the Higher Coordination Committee meetings.

3. The participants in this meeting stress the importance of movement in all the national areas of all the sides of the Coordination Committee. No area should be closed or reserved for any party taking part in the national action. The necessary measures to implement this decision have also been stressed.

4. The Higher Coordination Committee for national action must be regarded as the political command on Lebanese territory of those parties taking part in it until the points agreed upon at the Higher Coordination Committee meeting in Damascus on the form, background and responsibilities of this command are implemented.

5. The committee reiterates the decision issued by the Higher Coordination Committee to the effect that any Arab event, no matter how serious it might be, must be dealt with from the center [as heard], whether from the military, security, political or information viewpoints.

6. The committee decided to assign some of its members the task of contacting the parties which are not included in the meetings of the Higher Coordination Committee and to ask them to stop their operations in Lebanon which might infringe on this national course.

7. The Higher Coordination Committee has decided to hold mass rallies in the various areas with the participation of all the nationalist forces from the Amal Movement, the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian revolution in order to entrench this national approach and mobilize the masses for the fateful battle. This unified approach will be publicized through a circular that will be signed by the Coordination Committee members.

In the wake of the meeting, several measures were taken to implement these decisions. On this occasion the Higher Coordination Committee calls on all the elements, cadres and supporters of these broad national ranks to unite under the joint national umbrella to face up to the national and historic responsibility at this stage, and the entire committee will face all the attempts that seek to stop joint action from rising to the level of the stage and its gravity. Enough with (?division). Let our motto be to aim all the guns against the Zionist-imperialist enemy and its agents. Glory to our martyrs. We pledge to continue national march until victory.

[Signed] The Higher Coordination Committee

DEMOCRATIC PALESTINIAN FRONT HOLDS CONGRESS

Yasir 'Arafat Address

JN292016 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1805 GMT 29 May 81

[Speech by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat--identified by announcer by his nom de guerre, Abu 'Ammar--at a rally held by the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] on the conclusion of its second general congress--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] Brothers; brother and comrade in arms Comrade Secretary General Navif Hawatimah; brothers and companions, members of the DPFLP Political Bureau; brothers and companions, members of the DPFLP Central Committee; brothers and comrades in the same trench and with the one rifle, brave fighters of the DPFLP who form a strong shield of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces: [applause] I sincerely and warmly congratulate you, confident that these congratulations will reach your hearts. You have held this congress in difficult circumstances on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. I have just been telling Prother Nayif that it is not easy for the DPFLP to hold its congress at a time when bombs are falling, massacres are escalating and U.S. threats, not Israeli threats, are increasing against us. There is no such thing as an Israeli force. There is an agent Israeli force linked to this U.S. imperialism which wants to control the Middle East region.

I congratulate you and myself. Brothers, we are together in implementing this difficult program. It is enough that Brother Nayif is calling for a democratic state [words indistinct]. Brothers, there are many battles and wars separating us from our Palestinian state. They lost Palestine. These agents lost Palestine and sold it cheaply. We must regain Palestine. For every single inch of Palestine, there are martyrs and wounded. [applause] The river of Palestine is a flowing river. The most magnificent thing [words indistinct] those fighters in the joint forces on the Lebanese front. These brave eagles of the Syrian Air Force, these heroes who are participating with us now from revolutionary Libya. [applause] Regarding this subject, I would like to tell Begin and Eytan who are clamoring that there are Libyan missiles and forces [in Lebanon], Eytan has forgotten that, since 1972, Libyan martyrs have been falling with the Palestinian revolution in Al-'Urqub. [applause] If he has forgotten, I want to remind him of this. He has forgotten that these Libyan heroes fell on Palestinian soil in 1947, 1948 and 1949. [shouts in background, laughter by Yasir 'Arafat]

I am saying this because they are making an uproar. Brothers, I would like to say that this is the decision of steadfastness and confrontation. When agent As-Sadat went down to his knees and surrendered and handed over this steadfast Egyptian bastion to U.S. imperialism, we met in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to say no to surrender, no to defeatism and yes to confrontation, yes to fighting and fighting until victory, until victory, until victory. [applause]

Brothers, I say this because conspiracies are being hatched in this region. I would like to tell Reagan that his agents [words indistinct] what did they accomplish? They used F015 planes yesterday. They say that they destroyed bases. I defy them. Die in your spite, not a single base was destroyed. [applause] They used F-15 and F-16 planes. They also used a radar plane to direct the radar missiles which were falling from the planes on Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in An-Na'imah, Ad-Damur and [name indistinct]. They were not satisfied with this. They directed their artillery on Sidon and carried out landing operations on the Lebanese coast. Not satisfied with this, he shelled An-Nabatiyah, Al-Jarmaq, Ar-Rayhan, and Al-'Urqub with artillery and rockets. Let him do what he can. I tell him that there is a long time ahead for me and him. [applause]

I know with what I an defying them. I am defying them with these fighters, the hard currency of this cheap Arab age.

[Words indistinct] I cannot describe him more than by saying that he is numayri, I mean numayri. [laughter] [numayri in Arabic means little tiger] This As-Sadat ally is attempting to penetrate the Steadfastness Front which we have formed, but I want to tell him: Neither you, nor your master the petty agent nor your master the great agent in the United States will be able to stand in front of the valiant Sudanese people or the valiant Egyptian people, the people of 'Abd an-Nasir. Nobody can do anything against them. I say that in this cheap Arab age, this fighter who stands in southern Lebanon among the joint forces represents the pride of our Arab nation. With this I challenge, not Begin and As-Sadat the agents, but the great master and his Sixth Fleet and the aircraft carrier Forrestal which sails off the coast. Let him bring the Forrestal and all the Sixth, Seventh, First, Second, Third and Tenth Fleets nearer. These will not affect us. I would like to tell the U.S. fleet: You could not bring Cuba to its knees in the Carribean. You could not bring Vietnam to its knees. You cannot bring the people's will to its knees. The Salvador revolutionaries will triumph and the Namibian fighters in South Africa will triumph. I say to Brother ash-Shawi that the cub [young fighter] in the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces will come down from Saladin Castle and from Beaufort Castle to raise the flag over Jerusalem, the flag of Palestinian and Arab revolution. Tzipori, Eytan, the chief of military operations, the commander of the northern sector and the chief of military intelligence all have met with Habib and explained the situation to him. I want to say to you in front of the press: These did not meet with Begin. This means they are taking orders from whom? They take orders from Habib; in other words, from the U.S. Pentagon. [words indistinct]

We are not afraid. We have Syria behind us; we have the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front; we have our Arab nation and all the proud and honorable men in the world. [words indistinct] They must know that we are strong, that our bones are strong. We will fight until the last bullet and last stone in the hand of the last Palestinian child in our Palestinian homeland.

In any case, brothers, we welcome you. Hearty congratulations from the fighters of the Palestinian revolution to their brothers the fighters in the democratic forces. Greetings from the fighters of the joint forces, from the Palestinian revolution, from the Lebanese National Movement and forces, from all the free and honorable men in the Arab homeland and the world. We will be together and side by side until victory, until victory and until victory.

Al-Ahmar Address

JN300822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has stated that Syria will not be subjugated and will remain steadfast in confronting Israel, Zionism, U.S. imperialism and all the agent forces in the region. In a speech yesterday on the occasion of the conclusion of the second general national conference of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] Comrade al-Ahmar said: Through its courageous stand, Syria represents the Arab nation's conscience, the Arab nation's militant masses and their legitimate aspirations.

Comrade al-Ahmar added: The state of preparations for the aggression and creation of a suitable atmosphere to carry out such an aggression with the objective of striking at Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people are the climax of consistent moves by U.S. imperialism since 1975--the Sinai agreement, As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the conclusion of the treasonous Camp David agreements.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed that Begin's repeated threats will only affect the agents and scare them. These threats, concerning the masses of our people, have been a new incentive for the consolidation of our strength and for renewing our determination to confront this terrorist, who had led the first terrorist gang to disperse the Palestinian people.

Comrade al-Ahmar also stressed that basic terrorism is that which is being practiced by Israel and Zionism and by the United States in our region and other parts of the world. He said: The battle we are waging now will prove anew that our Arab nation and its vanguard militant forces are worthy of triumph and that the forces of evil and aggression in the United States and Israel will not succeed, regardless of their concentrations or any change in their methods and tools because our glorious people are determined to achieve victory and are ready to offer all sacrifices for the sake of this victory.

Lebanese Movement's Speaker

JN290850 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 May 81

[Speech on behalf of Lebanese National Movement by Nicola ash-Shawi, leader of the Lebanese Communist Party, at 29 May 1981 rally held by Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] on conclusion of its second general congress--recorded]

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution; Comrade Nayif Hawatimah, DPFLP secretary general; brothers and comrades: While hailing the results and resolutions of the DPFLP second congress, a summary of which you have just heard, it gives us pleasure in the Lebanese National Movement to take this opportunity to greet once again the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution and its strugglers and leaders inside Palestine and throughout the Arab world, particularly Lebanon, headed by Brother Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief. [applause]

Comrades and brothers, less than 1 and a 1/2 months ago, we entered the 6th year of this civil war instigated by imperialism, Israel, Zionism and the forces which take their orders from them, that is, the fascist isolationist forces in Lebanon. The battle continues. However, the difference between today and yesterday is that the battle at this stage has reached its zenith to a certain degree. Stands have become clear not only on the Arab level but also on the world and domestic levels.

It has become obvious to us through recent developments--especially when we sought the assistance of fraternal Syria in achieving a solution or proceeding toward some sort of a Lebanese settlement--that there exists a U.S. veto, a Zionist Israeli veto, to curb our struggle march and prevent an end to the civil war. Thus, it is our destiny to wage the battle until the end.

Therefore, comrades and brothers, we, in the whole of Lebanon--inside and outside the Lebanese National Movement and among all the forces working against the fascist imperialist-Zionist plan--are waging the battle to the end. As you have heard and seen, the Lebanese National Movement has adopted important political and organizational decisions. Foremost of these is starting the campaign of preparation, training and readiness to wage the battle with full strength and determination to the end.

We, of course, avoided this right from the beginning. We resorted to every means to keep our battle a political one. But they refused and thought that they could, through this civil war, achieve their objective--U.S. peace in the region and a situation satisfactory to U.S. imperialism and Israel; they failed. We stood together in one trench, because we felt that the conspiracy was primarily aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement and implementing the well-known imperialist plan.

In this battle, we and you, brother Palestinians, are together. In the past we were united by a simple bridge. However, the battles and blood rivers--or blood falls, as Brother Abu 'Ammar puts it--have united us in one trench, one front and one battle. [applause]

In order to triumph in this battle you have pledged to us and we pledge to you, comrades and brothers, that we will try by every means to tighten our ranks in order to successfully resist in this savage battle, which according to all indications is now imminent. [applause]

Congress Statement

JN291658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Damascus--The second general national congress of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] has stressed the need for its firm support for Syria's struggle against the U.S. and Israeli threats and reiterated its determination to support Syria's pan-Arab role in Lebanon against the Israeli-U.S. aggression which is colluding with the isolationist forces. This came in a political statement issued today on the congress which was held 24-27 May. [as heard]

The DPFLP statement called for effective solidarity with the Lebanese National Movement and for struggle to protect Lebanon from all the Israeli-U.S. isolationist pressures aimed at bringing the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces of steadfastness to their knees. The statement called for supporting the Front of Confrontation and Steadfastness, bolstering its cohesion and promoting relations of unity among its partners. The statement reaffirmed that the direct task before the Arab national liberation movement is the foiling of the treasonous Camp David agreements and all the projects and initiatives pertaining to them. The congress called for the escalation of armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and praised the struggle of the Arab masses in the occupied territories and the challenge they pose to Zionist enemy violations. The congress also affirmed the need for strengthening and entrenching the solidarity of struggle among the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and Syria in order to confront the escalating Israeli offensive against the positions of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and the Arab Deterrent Forces.

The DPFLP congress called for strengthening relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist bloc countries and for striking at U.S. interests in the region in the various areas and fields. The congress called for taking decisive and tangible measures against the United States.

During its meetings the PDFLP congress discussed the report of the front's Executive Committee and all the other reports. The congress elected the DPFLP Executive Committee which met immediately afterward and unanimously elected Nayif Hawatimah secretary general and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh assistant secretary general. The congress also elected the front's Political Bureau members.

VOP CONDEMNS U.S. STAND ON ISRAELI RAID ON LEBANON

JN291902 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1725 GMT 29 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We do not possess any exclusive or unusual evidence to explain the Zionist air attack which occurred yesterday against our kinfolk and brethren in Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah, since it was not the first aggression and will not be the last. With all sincerity we say that we do not have accurate statistics on similar aggressions which have been taking place for years, since they are so many in number and are interrelated in time and place. However, yesterday's air aggression confirmed an obvious fact: The current problem--with its Lebanese, Palestinian, Syrian, Israeli, Arab, and international dimensions--is not, as it is called in the press, the missile problem. Moreover, it is not the problem of heights. The problem is the constant Zionist aggression against Lebanon. It is the root of all other problems which emerge occasionally throughout the region.

The recurrent Zionist aggression against Lebanon is not a military action limited to a geographic security point nor merely playing a card which is profitable to Israel, namely, the Lebanese card. It is much deeper, bigger and graver. It is an aspect of a political and military war of annihilation against the Palestinian people and those who support them. This war was begun a long time ago and is now expanding in scope to end the Palestinian issue and impose political solutions that eradicate the inalienable Palestinian rights and entrench Zionist usurpation of Palestine.

Undoubtedly, the United States, Israel and its agents in the region do not like to hear this truth. They are working day and night to obliterate and distort this truth. Perhaps the best evidence of this is what the U.S. official spokesman has said, that the massacres perpetrated by the Zionist air force are not an important matter and do not call for anxiety. The important thing is that such a thing does not occur in the Al-Biqa'. This U.S. statement contains racism and nazism rarely seen anywhere and at any time. It also signifies a clear political dimension, namely, the U.S. belief that the essence of the problem is not the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese soil and people but a problem pertaining to the missiles and the heights, and that anything outside this scope is to be belittled as entailing no ambiguities.

It is in the interest of the United States to depict the matter this way. As far as the United States is concerned, Palestinian blood can be freely spilled by Israeli planes without any reservations. How does this racist U.S. view compare with the basic and clear facts in our region, which are even clearer to most of the international forces in the world, from the smallest African state to the largest state in the world, the Soviet Union. All these recognize that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the matter. They recognize that all these explosions which occur here and there in our region both now and before are rooted in the Palestinian problem. The region will not see any stability or calm as long as this problem is far from a just solution and as long as Zionist aggression continues here and there to nullify possibilities for a just Palestinian solution.

The Americans tried to exploit the possible prevention of a so-called explosion between Syria and Israel on the missile crisis to gain political glamor and success that will improve their deteriorating status in the Middle East. Israeli-U.S. planes came to Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah, not only to carry out a human massacre, but also to prove to the world once again that what is being reiterated in Washington about a new success in the region is no more than illusion and deception. What is being said, that the problem in Lebanon is one of missiles and heights, is also illusion and deception. The problem lies in the continuous Zionist aggression against Lebanon, which is a natural extension of the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people's rights. There is absolutely no other problem. Yesterday's massacre in Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah confirmed this. U.S. statements and claims by the White House and others cannot conceal this fact.

SAUDI ARABIA

'RESPONSIBLE SOURCE' DENIES CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL

LD301116 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2042 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Riyadh, 29 May (SPA)--A responsible source has denied what Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres said today about contacts between the kingdom and Israel. The source said that Peres' allegations, reported by the Israeli enemy radio tonight, were groundless and devoid of any truth whatsoever. The source reaffirmed that there had been no contacts of this kind, and that the policy of the kingdom was constant, leaving no room for doubt.

'DECISIVE ACTION' CALLED FOR AGAINST ISRAEL

LD302346 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 May 81

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] Israel has escalated its aggression against Lebanon by carrying out a large-scale attack on the Lebanese coast and air raids on the suburbs of Beirut. Observers agree that the large-scale Israeli aggression on the suburbs of Beirut, which was undertaken immediately after the departure of the American envoy whose task was to decrease tension in the Lebanese crisis, was actually an Israeli reply to the American envoy's mission and indicates that Israel will carry out its premeditated plans. It also indicates that Israel will not renounce what it imagines to be its right to continue to aggress against Lebanese territory and the Lebanese people. This makes the situation more complicated and calls for decisive action against Israel's self-deception.

It is clear that Israel is currently concentrating on preventing the parties to the Lebanese dispute from reaching an agreement which would stop the situation from deteriorating even further. The Israelis are bent on doing this because they sense that the Lebanese are determined to find a formula for national reconciliation. This is why Israel has undertaken to heighten the crisis and create new difficulties, such as y attacking certain of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF].

Israel has achieved its aim, but its calculations were not precise, inasmuch as it imagined that by striking at the ADF it would at the very least weaken those Arabs who support legitimacy in Lebanon and that its next blow would create an atmosphere of despair among the parties to the Lebanese dispute on the one hand and the advocates of legitimacy on the other. This would pave the way for an Israeli-imposed solution through the use of certain Lebanese elements working under the Israeli umbrella.

It is therefore urgent and essential that the Lebanese be the first to understand what the Israelis are upto. Their game has taken a new form, but its aims remain the same. Unless the Lebanese come to this understanding, the situation will remain a vicious circle.

'ALI, GHALI DISCUSS OAU SESSION, ARAB SUMMIT

NC311859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1822 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA)--An approximately 2-hour meeting was held today between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. Following the meeting, 'Ali told MENA tnat a review was made of all the subjects connected with the next OAU session that will begin with a meeting of the African Foreign Ministers Council on 14 June and then be followed by the 18th African summit conference. The topics that will be raised at the African summit, the various conditions in Africa, particularly the foreign interference represented by the Chadian crisis, and the African conditions in general were discussed at the meeting. 'Ali added that the discussions also dealt with the question of the special committee that President Ja'far Numayri has formed to contact the Arab states and call for an Arab summit conference.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH KNESSET DELEGATION 31 MAY

NC311342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Alexandria, 31 May (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received the Israeli Knesset delegation this morning in Al-Ma'murah. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Minister of State for the Presidency and for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Ilah. The meeting was also attended by Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sasson.

Topics of Discussion

NC311653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1547 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Alexandria, 31 May (MENA)--Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan has stated that during its meeting with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today, the Israeli Knesset delegation explained the views of the political parties in Israel, particularly the big parties, such as the Labor Party and the Likud, on the peace process and what has been achieved so far. The delegation's members raised the question of pending issues, such as the Palestinian question and the question of Jerusalem. They also explained the various views of the Israeli parties on these questions.

The minister further said that President Anwar as-Sadat explained Egypt's view and stand on the peace process and the basis that peace is a basic strategic line in the Egyptian policy and that there will be no retreat from this line under any circumstances. The president said that regardless of the differences in views on certain issues they must be resolved to ensure a comprehensive and just peace that would guarantee the safety, security and rights of the peoples in the area.

Hasan added that the settlement of the Palestinian question would amount to a solution to the essence of the Middle East problem and that the question of Jerusalem must be settled in a way that would satisfy the feelings of the Jews, Muslims and Christians--that is, the Israelis, Arabs and Muslims, because the demands of each of them regarding Jerusalem as a holy city must be respected and taken into consideration. This could be done by maintaining a united city through the establishment of a joint Arab-Israeli local council, and keeping the services and utilities unified under bilateral supervision, provided that the general status of the city of Jerusalem--the aspect of sovereignty--meets the demands of the parties concerned, particularly because the Israelis are not the only ones which have national and religious feelings toward the city, for there are also the Arabs and all the Islamic peoples in the world who have a special interest in this issue.

Hasan reviewed the ideas that the representatives of the political parties raised at the meeting saying: The Israeli delegation explained at the meeting their views on the Palestinian question and the attitude of the Likud on this question.

This party wants to apply autonomy in accordance with the Camp David agreement and it gives particular attention to the question of how to apply autonomy. The views of the other parties represented at the Knesset were also explained.

It is known that the Labor Party believes that the Palestinian question should be solved on the basis of its affiliation or connection with Jordan and that the borders between the two states should be secure.

OFFICIALS EXPLAIN EGYPTIAN STAND ON LEBANON

'Ali Comments

NC292250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 May (MENA)--In its Saturday edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will accompany President Anwar as-Sadat on his trip to Sharm ash-Shaykh on Thursday for the meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: It is natural that peace in Lebanon, stability in the region and the achievement of a comprehensive peace will be the bases around which the talks will revolve in Sharm ash-Shaykh. Kamal Hasan 'Ali defined Egypt's concept of peace in Lebanon as follows:

1. Egypt is by all means interested in not seeing Syria and Israel becoming involved in an armed conflict, whose battlefield would be Lebanon.
2. Egypt, perhaps, is the only state that has no special interest in Lebanon. It does not support any group against another, and it does not finance or help any party against another. Therefore, it is dealing with the Lebanese problem from the angle of achieving the Lebanese interest and national conciliation.
3. Egypt believes in the need for respecting Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, for its controlling all of its territory and for the central authority shouldering its responsibility.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The talks between As-Sadat and Begin will naturally deal with bilateral relations and the normalization process. There will also be a comprehensive review of what has been accomplished so far and what has not been, with emphasis on the implementation of all the commitments, procedures and obligations incorporated in the peace treaty. The talks will also deal with the coming stage of the peace process within the framework of the Camp David agreements.

Al-Baz Comments

NC292134 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2005 GMT 29 May 81

[From the "With the Foreign Policy" program]

[Text] Tension continues to threaten Lebanon's unity and the entire area in spite of the efforts being made by the United States. Egypt has adopted a firm stand regarding the Lebanese crisis, and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has said the following on the subject:

[Begin recording] We have declared that we are against all forms of outside and foreign interference in Lebanon. We want all interference, whether by the big powers or by other states, in Lebanon to stop. We believe that Israel has no legal justification for interfering in Lebanon, whether for helping the secessionist forces of Sa'd Haddad or for helping the Christians against the Muslims, which is a false and unacceptable pretext, or for safeguarding stability in southern Lebanon. All these are the concern of the Lebanese authority and concern Lebanese sovereignty.

I also believe that the Syrian interference, whether through the Arab Deterrent Forces or outside the Arab Deterrent Forces; such as the siege of Zahlah and shelling its civilian citizens, women and children, constitutes a setback in the Lebanese people's sovereignty and that it will not achieve stability in Lebanon or in the area. On the other hand, it might lead to exacerbating tension to a degree that will achieve nothing for anyone, whether the Lebanese, the Syrians or any of the other people in the area.

We want all forms of foreign interference to stop. We want to help the Lebanese state revive the Lebanese establishments, and we want to support and strengthen the Lebanese Army so that it can deploy throughout Lebanon. It has been established through experience that the exemplary way to prevent secessionist calls or attempts to partition any country is to maintain a single armed force that will be the symbol of Lebanon's unity--its territorial integrity and its popular unity. We want a strong Lebanese Government and a strong Lebanese president capable of imposing the regime's authority throughout Lebanon, not under the shadow of this or that state but under Lebanon's legitimacy and constitution.

We call for an end to outside and foreign interference and for consolidating Lebanese sovereignty. We do not side with one party against the other in Lebanon because we believe they are all Arabs and citizens in one country [words indistinct]. We believe that it is not impossible to draw up an acceptable formula for coexistence between the Palestinians and the Lebanese. We do not believe that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is a negative or a subversive element. It is a temporary one that will end by the establishment of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza. [end recording]

STATEMENTS ISSUED ON JERUSALEM LIBERATION DAY

As-Sadat Message

NC302125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1538 GMT 30 May 81

["Text" of President Anwar as-Sadat's 30 May message to the Islamic and Arab peoples, read at the opening meeting of the second session of the Constituent Assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples on the occasion of Al-Isra' Wa al-Mi'raj Day by Dr Sayyid Nawfal, secretary general of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples]

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 May (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has declared that Jerusalem should be a symbol of peace for mankind and of free and equal cooperation among peoples. He added that it is outrageous and unjust to allow the city to be desecrated by acts of occupation, because it is an Arab Islamic city and the pride of all heavenly religions in which all Muslims believe. He said that all faithful and freedom-loving people must cooperate on this day, which we declare to be the world day of Arab Jerusalem, to restore the national rights of the Palestinian people. He said: Inspired by these divine, national and worldwide principles, I visited Jerusalem--my home and the home of every Muslim and Arab and all believers in God.

This was contained in a message that President Anwar as-Sadat addressed to the Islamic and Arab peoples at the opening meeting of the second session of the Constituent Assembly of the League of Arab and Islamic Peoples this afternoon on the Al-Isra' Wa al-Mi'raj Day [the night of Muhammad's ascension to the seven heavens]--the world day of Arab Jerusalem. The following is the text of President as-Sadat's message, which was delivered at the opening meeting by Dr Sayyid Nawfal, the secretary general of the League of Arab and Islamic Peoples:

In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, members of the Constituent Assembly:

It greatly pleases me to welcome you in your home and in the house of the League of Arab and Islamic Peoples. Egypt is proud to open its heart and arms to its Arab and Muslim brothers and to cooperate with all of them in good deeds and fearing God and in freedom and progress.

This has been Egypt's faith with its neighbors since the beginning of history and this has been its role since the coming of Islam and the establishment of Arab and Islamic ties.

The Constituent Assembly of the League of Arab and Islamic peoples is indeed worthy of congratulations on its remarkable achievements in just a few months and it is hoped that greater achievements will be made in this session, which abounds with current Islamic and Arab security, political, economic and social questions. Your past work augurs well for a great meeting now and for a better achievements in the future. It is a success that your session is being held under the chairmanship of the fraternal Sudanese people, who took part in founding the League of Arab and Islamic Peoples, and that it is being attended by remarkable and sincere leaders of Islamic and Arab thinking. Greetings to the great Sudanese people, to their sincere friendly president and to their honest and conscious government. Greetings to all of us Arabs and Muslims on the day we perform our duty and achieve our common just goals.

All Muslims and followers of heavenly religions as well as free men wherever they may be must pause before the great meanings implied by the divine miracle and the eternal Koran. The foremost of these meanings are:

1. That the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is linked by God with the Grand Mosque in Mecca and by the bonds of Islam, which will never be split. Therefore, Jerusalem is Arab and Islamic and sacred to all followers of the heavenly religions. The Palestinian people's right in Arab Jerusalem is an eternal national religious right.

2. By its forbearance, Islam is the religion of all mankind. Muslims believe in God, his messengers and all his books and do not differentiate between any of his messengers. This immortal forbearing Islamic truth was admirably represented in the meeting of the messenger of Islam with those messengers and prophets who preceded him--from Adam to Jesus, peace be upon them, the inspiration upon Moses' and Jesus' birthday--the meanings of which were stressed in a remarkable way in the Koran.

3. That Jerusalem should be a symbol of peace for mankind and of free and equal cooperation among peoples and that it is outrageous and unjust to allow the city to be desecrated by acts of occupation, because it is an Arab Islamic city and the pride of all heavenly religions in which all Muslims believe.

4. That all faithful and freedom-loving people must cooperate on this day, which we declare to be the world day of Arab Jerusalem. This will be the course for hoisting in the holy city the banners of freedom, justice and peace and for beginning a new era. Then we will celebrate this day next year when the comprehensive peace in the Middle East will have been established, the national rights of the Palestinian people will have been restored and peace, progress, cooperation and prosperity will prevail in the world.

Inspired by these divine national and worldwide principles, I visited Jerusalem--my home and the home of every Muslim and Arab and all believers in God. Inspired by these divine national principles, I called for building a religious complex on Mount Sinai.

Brothers and sisters, the most magnificent thing inherent in the prophet's night journey is the indication of the unity of human existence and the universality of Islam as the religion of all humanity until God inherits the earth and what is on it.

Can humanity use the day of the prophet's night journey, which combines spiritual and temporal meanings, as a day for the liberation of Arab Jerusalem? Can the Arabs and all the Muslims rise to the level of their religious, national and human responsibility, and turn away from estrangement, war and hostility and truly be servants of God and brothers in good times as well as bad times?

If they can, then the banners of freedom, peace, cooperation and progress will rise over our world, which is full of burdens and sin, and our world will be free from terrorism and violations of human rights. We can then celebrate on this international day of Jerusalem next year with the city of peace having been liberated and peace having been established among the Muslims and Arabs in the Middle East. We can then look to a new world--a world of freedom, justice, cooperation and peace.

Brothers and sisters, I have no doubt that thanks to God and the cooperation of the believers, Arab Jerusalem will be liberated soon and the banners of a just peace will be raised over its holy places and all its quarters. We have established the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace and, God willing, its structure will rise soon.

I sincerely pray that we shall meet again on this day next year with our hopes having been realized in the liberation of Arab Jerusalem, our having been freed from fear and hatred and our having entered the era of justice, freedom and peace.

"Glory to (God) who did take his servant for a journey by night from the sacred mosque to the farthest mosque, whose precincts we did bless, in order that we might show him some of our signs: For he is the one who heareth and seeth (all things)." [Koranic verse] God speaketh the truth. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Islamic, Arab League Views

NC311355 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] The League of Islamic and Arab Peoples has announced its strong condemnation of the flagrant Israeli aggression against Jerusalem. The league affirmed the inalienable Arab rights in the city and the fact that the attachment of the Muslims and Arabs to this city stems from their hearts. The league said that Israel's persistence in the policy of aggression and disavowal of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian and Jerusalem issues is liable to threaten international peace and security.

In a resolution it adopted today, the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples called on the Arab and Islamic states to work toward safeguarding and retrieving Jerusalem. It called on the whole world to make 27 Rajab [30 May] a day of Arab solidarity for the liberation of Jerusalem.

The League of Islamic and Arab Peoples also issued a resolution on the Afghanistan issue, calling for effective action to prompt the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and urging the Islamic and Arab world to support and provide aid to the mujahidin.

The Constituent Assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples held its first working meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmad as-Sayyid Hamad, the head of the Sudanese delegation. The meeting was attended by Imam Musa Ibrahim, the imam of the Muslims in Chad, who delivered a speech in which he said that an imperialist state has used an Arab state to exploit the situation in Chad. It coveted its land and created divisions and thus caused a power struggle. He called on the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples to try to end the bloodshed and intervention in Chad and to return it to its normal state as a free Islamic African state. He expressed the Chadian people's thanks to Egypt, its leader, President as-Sadat, and to Sudan under the leadership of President Ja'far Numayri.

The heads of the delegations of the Libyan and PDRY peoples made two proposals to the Constituent Assembly to discuss the situation in Libya and the PDRY, since they have turned into atheist communist and dictatorship regimes. The heads of the participating delegations delivered their speeches, which dealt with the problems and issues facing the Islamic and Arab world.

Consultative Council Statement

NC301337 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1226 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA)--The Consultative Council has reaffirmed that Arab Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank, which Israel occupied militarily in 1967. The council appealed to the peoples of the world to demand that Israel's seizure of Arab Jerusalem be stopped and that the illegal Israeli measures there be cancelled.

In a statement issued today on the occasion of the universal day for the liberation of Arab Jerusalem, the council condemned Israel's escalation of its illegal practices in Arab Jerusalem. The statement pointed out that Israel's occupation of Arab Jerusalem conflicts with the firm legal principle on the inadmissibility of the seizure of land by war as stipulated by the UN charter and the 1967 Security Council Resolution No 242.

The Consultative Council reaffirmed its rejection of all Israeli attempts and measures to change the legal status of Jerusalem or amend its geographic or demographic structure. The council explained that these measures are absolutely null and void. The council emphasizes the right of the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem to participate in the establishment of the full autonomous authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It is recalled that the League of the Islamic and Arab Peoples has fixed 27 Rajab of each year, the anniversary of the prophet's midnight journey to the seventh heavens, as a universal day for the liberation of Jerusalem.

AS-SADAT TALKS TO YOUTHS ON BEGIN VISIT, SUDAN

NC291835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1737 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Alexandria, 29 May (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat today met with a group of Egyptian youths in Alexandria. Mansur Hasan, minister of state for the presidency and for culture and information, has said that President as-Sadat discussed two subjects with the youths. The two subjects were Egyptian-Sudanese relations following his recent visit to Khartoum and the forthcoming meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

On the first subject, President as-Sadat reviewed the relations between Egypt and Sudan throughout history, saying that the two countries have always been one country linked by blood and joint struggle. President as-Sadat explained how colonialism had attempted to sow seeds of division between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples, but the Nile River and blood relations have consolidated the bonds between them.

President as-Sadat also reviewed the development of relations since Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri assumed power and how the 25 May revolution in Sudan was a balm that healed the wounds of the setback and removed the remnants left by colonialism between the Egyptian and the Sudanese peoples. President as-Sadat affirmed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations cannot be affected by any incidental event, particularly after his recent visit to Sudan, and that solidarity exists between the two peoples in all fields and on all fronts.

Mansur Hasan said that President as-Sadat then discussed with the youths the subject of his forthcoming meeting with Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh. President as-Sadat said that he responded to Begin's request for the meeting in view of the importance of consultations between them, particularly in these circumstances of the explosive Lebanese situation, which warns of grave dangers that could threaten the entire area. This situation compels Egypt to seize every opportunity with the parties concerned to secure self-restraint and contain the crisis. There are also several subjects that need to be discussed, like that connected with the completion of Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai.

President as-Sadat noted that an invitation has been sent to Israeli Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres to meet with him in Ismailia on 7 June. The president affirmed that these meetings have no connection with the Israeli elections, because Egypt does not interfere in the domestic affairs of other states. Mansur Hasan added: President as-Sadat then listened to a detailed review from the youths' representatives on such youth activities as building model farms, fighting illiteracy and establishing food security projects.

GHALI REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SUDAN AGAINST LIBYA

NC010844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0712 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt will never accept any Libyan aggression against Sudan. This position, he said, is based on the Egyptian-Sudanese joint defense pact signed on 15 July 1967. In a statement published today by the newspaper MAY, Dr Ghali says that Egypt will not hesitate to honor its defense commitments to Sudan in the event of a Libyan aggression against it, on the grounds that Sudan's security is Egypt's security and any aggression against Sudan constitutes aggression against Egypt. The minister of state for foreign affairs asserts that President Anwar as-Sadat's recent visit to Sudan and his participation in the Sudanese revolution anniversary celebrations show the extent of the link and cohesion between the two peoples and leaders.

Referring to Libya's increasing activity in Africa, especially in Chad, Dr Ghali affirms that Egypt believes that the solution to the Chad crisis lies in respect for the OAU resolutions. Dr Ghali also says that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in cooperation with the government of Goukouni Oueddei, is trying to prevent discussion of the Chadian problem at the forthcoming African summit in Nairobi--in line with Al-Qadhdhafi's dream of having his own empire. Dr Ghali emphasizes that these attempts will fail.

Dr Ghali adds that Al-Qadhdhafi imagines that he can exploit the superpowers and use them to achieve his aims, but the truth is that these powers see him as a tool that they use in their conflicts. Dr Ghali notes that Libya, in a cheap maneuver, is claiming that it will withdraw its forces from Chad, but regrettably it is increasing its influence there in order not to withdraw.

CHADIAN IMAM INTERVIEWED ON LIBYAN OCCUPATION

NC311144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1052 GMT 31 May 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 May (MENA)--Imam of the Muslims of Chad Musa Ibrahim has praised President Anwar as-Sadat's policy and Egypt's role in confronting communist and atheist offensives in the Islamic countries in Asia and Africa in recent years. In an exclusive interview with MENA about the Libyan occupation of Chad, Imam Musa Ibrahim expressed regret that Libya had planted sedition and trouble in Chad. He added that the Muslim people of Chad have pledged to resist and destroy the sedition. He said he is confident that Chad will return to its people and that the communists and the agents of Al-Qadhdhafi, who total 15,000 mercenaries will leave.

Imam Musa Ibrahim of the Muslims of Chad, who arrived in Cairo last night from Sudan, said that most of the people of Chad now live outside their country. Al-Qadhdhafi's forces, he said, are applying terroristic measures against the people and enhancing differences among the tribes. The Muslim ulema, he said, are being killed and persecuted; the latest victims were five senior ulema who were martyred in April, including Shaykh Adam Barkah, who was a prominent Islamic personality in Chad.

Imam Musa Ibrahim also said that the Libyan forces, supported by the communists, are now stationed in the area of Ndjamena airport and that they run the airport in cooperation with experts from East Germany. They are also stationed in the northeastern provinces and are reinforced by missile networks with the support of the Soviet Union and its communist agents.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 29-31 MAY

Communique No 351

JN291652 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1628 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA)--Our armed forces killed 96 Persians and inflicted various other losses on the enemy forces during the daring operation which they carried out at dawn today in the Iranian town of Dehloran in the front's southern sector. A communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command in this regard said that the valiant Iraqi forces managed, for the third time since the outbreak of hostilities, to carry out their missions regarding this town. The text of Communique No 351 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on the Dehloran operation is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With deep faith in the unity of the nation and the homeland and with absolute confidence in the inevitability of our victory over the Persian enemy to force it to recognize our legitimate rights to our sovereignty over our land and waters, the forces of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah advanced on the night of 28-29 May in the direction of Dehloran and managed to encircle it at dawn today. They then began to purge it from the remnants of the Magian Persians, who refused to battle our brave fighters and retreated in panic toward the mountains to the north and northeast of the town.

Our valiant forces, who are reinforced with the voice of truth, inflicted the following losses on the enemy: 96 were killed, 4 were captured and 2 fieldguns, telecommunications equipment and hardware on ten 3-ton vehicles and a quantity of light weapons were captured.

This is the third time that our triumphant units have carried out tactical exercises in the direction of this town. The first was on 13 October 1980 and the second on 14 January 1981. In those three instances, our units carried out the plan accurately, with high discipline and without any effective intervention from the enemy, in implementation of a special political and military assessment. The units which participated in the operation returned to their starting points without sustaining any losses in equipment or personnel.

Thus the soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah demonstrate once again that they have unshakable and unrelenting determination and will to make any sacrifices until we regain all our legitimate rights no matter how long it takes.

Glory and immortality to our innocent martyrs; dignity and invincibility to our triumphant army, the army of the glorious Arab nation; certain and definite victory to the nation, the great Iraqi people and the hero of pan-Arab liberation, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 May 1981

Communique No 352

JN281720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA)--Our valiant armed forces continued to pound the Persian enemy in the various operational sectors, inflicting on it heavy losses in lives and equipment. Communique No 352 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that Iraqi aircraft today raided an enemy bridge on the Karun River and destroyed it, before returning safely to base.

The text of Communique No 352 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continued to pound the ignorant, racist Persian enemy in the operational sectors last night and today, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Three were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
B. Four vehicles, one loaded with hardware, were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
C. Four were killed and one infantry position, one fieldgun and one vehicle were destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. Our units hit enemy concentrations and positions in the Dezful region with various weapons, inflicting the following losses: Eighteen killed and one armored personnel carrier, two fieldguns, one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware destroyed.
E. Ten were killed and two fieldguns, one observation post and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Shush region.
F. Two were killed and two tanks, three armored personnel carriers and one fieldgun destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
G. One vehicle was destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
H. Our units hit enemy positions and personnel concentrations in the Abadan region, inflicting the following losses: 15 killed and 2 infantry positions; 1 tank; 1 fieldgun; 2 vehicles, 1 loaded with hardware; 1 excavator, 3 observation posts and 6 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.
I. Our aircraft today raided an enemy bridge on the Karun River in the (At-Taheri) region, south of Ahvaz, destroyed it with direct hits and returned safely to base.

Thus total known enemy losses are 52 killed and 3 infantry positions, 3 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, 7 fieldguns of various calibers, 13 vehicles, 1 excavator, 4 observation posts, and 9 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier, two vehicles, one fieldgun and one armored vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 29 May 1981

Communique No 353

JN301713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA)--During the last 24 hours, the Iraqi armed forces inflicted heavy losses on the Iranian enemy on both land and sea. Communique No 353 issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening said that known enemy losses yesterday evening and today were 749 dead and various military equipment destroyed. The Iraqi forces also destroyed two large enemy sea targets [Hadafayn Bahriyayn] in Khowr-e Musa, in the north of the Arab Gulf.

The communique pointed out that the enemy lost in the Nowsud region, in the north of the operational field, 680 troops when a ferocious battle raged between our valiant units and the enemy. All available weapons were used in this battle, after which the enemy was forced to retreat disappointed. It added that Iraqi aircraft raided enemy concentrations in this region three times and then returned safely to base.

The text of Communique No 353 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With unique bravery and great capability, our successful armed forces hit the forces of the conceited, ignorant Magian Persians in the operational sectors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units clashed with groups of enemy infantry and charlatan Khomeyni guards in the Nowsud region. A ferocious battle took place between our valiant forces and the enemy. All available weapons were used and the enemy was forced to retreat disappointed, leaving behind more than 680 dead.
B. Five were killed and one infantry position, two tanks, one fieldgun, one fuel vehicle, one observation post and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Our units also discovered in the same region one intact rocket launcher left behind by the enemy in the recent battle there.
C. Our units hit enemy troop concentrations in the Gilan-e Gharb region and forced the enemy to flee, leaving behind 11 dead. Our forces also destroyed one vehicle laden with ammunition and one ammunition stockpile in the same region.
D. One ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Sumar region.
E. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Dezful region. Our units hit it with various weapons and forced it to retreat after killing 22 enemy troops. Our units destroyed one fieldgun and two ammunition stockpiles in the same region.
F. One infantry position and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Shush region.
G. Our units hit with various weapons an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced it to retreat after killing 12 and destroying 1 fieldgun, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 vehicle and 1 excavator.
H. Our units hit enemy troop concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 19 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 3 vehicles, 1 observation post and 7 ammunition stockpiles.
I. Today, our valiant forces destroyed two large enemy sea targets in Khowr-e Musa in the north of the Arab Gulf.
J. Today, our aircraft launched three raids against enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Nowsud region, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 749 dead, 4 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 1 armoured personnel carrier, 3 fieldguns, 6 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher, 1 excavator, 2 observation posts, 13 ammunition stockpiles and 2 large sea targets.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 16 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Six vehicles, one fieldgun and one excavator were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 May 1981

Communique No 354

JN311722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 81

[Communique No 354 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 31 May 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave armed forces continued to hit the racist and ignorant Persian enemy in the operational sectors. The results of the military activities carried out last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units fiercely hit with all their weapons enemy forces and reinforcements in the Nowsud region and forced them to retreat. Our forces killed more than 290 enemy soldiers. One helicopter and two enemy vehicles were destroyed in the same region.
B. Two infantry positions and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. An enemy concentration was spotted in front of our forces in Gilan-e Gharb. Our forces pounded it with their various weapons and forced it to retreat, killing 14 and destroying 3 vehicles.
D. One vehicle loaded with ammunition was destroyed in the Sumar region.
E. Three were killed in front of our forces in Sayf Sa'd in the Mimak region.
F. Four were killed and one infantry position and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Dezful region.
G. Four were killed and two infantry positions, one gun, two excavators and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush region.
H. One vehicle loaded with ammunition, one observation post and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. Our units hit with various weapons enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 27 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 2 guns, 2 vehicles and 3 ammunition stockpiles.

Total known enemy losses amount to 342 killed, 7 infantry positions, 3 guns, 9 vehicles, 2 excavators, 2 observation posts, 6 ammunition stockpiles and 1 helicopter.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 19 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, two vehicles, one gun, four mortars and one missile launcher were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 May 1981

GENERAL COMMAND DISPUTES IRAQI CASUALTY COUNT

JN302135 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 May 81

["Text" of statement to INA on 30 May 1981 by an official spokesman for the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command]

[Text] It has become certain that the accurate figures on the losses the enemy sustained in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab battle, which was waged by our brave units from 28 to 29 April, amounted to 4,741 men killed, wounded and missing, in addition to large losses in enemy armor and artillery. These figures express the fact which the ignorant enemy tried to ignore and cover, as is customary in all battles, by admitting part of them. On 6 May this year, Bani-Sadr claimed that his forces sustained 1,323 killed, wounded and missing.

We preferred not to comment at that time although we were convinced that that was only a small part of the truth, which was clear because the civilian and military hospitals and medical units in Qal'eh Shahin, Shahabad and Kermanshah were full of the bodies of their dead and wounded, in addition to the large number of their dead who were left to rot on the battlefield, something which created a bad health condition in the region.

This shows the heavy enemy losses which he did not admit in an attempt to deceive the Iranian peoples by not admitting our legitimate right to sovereignty over our land and waters.

PRESIDENT INSPECTS SOUTHERN SECTOR BATTLEFRONTS

JN301222 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has made an inspection tour of the southern sector of the operations theater during the past few days. He visited a number of the front positions and followedup closely the progress of fighting in one of the important battles waged by an Iraqi military formation, which consisted of various military services, deep inside Iranian territory.

During a meeting with a number of the unit and formation officers and commanders, the president issued directives and instructions on various combat operations against the Persian enemy.

The president also visited a number of the farming villages in Wasit and Maysan governorates where he was briefed on the nearby agricultural crops and familiarized himself with agricultural development problems.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

JN292027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA)--Taha Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, arrived in Baghdad this evening at the conclusion of a 5-day tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia. In a statement upon arrival, Ramadan praised the results of the talks he held in Bonn and Belgrade and said that they were positive in terms of improving bilateral relations and serving joint interests, in light of Iraq's independent policy in its relations with the various states in the world.

TRANSFER OF AFRO-ASIAN CENTER FROM CAIRO PROPOSED

GF291255 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Iraq has put forward new proposals to the Afro-Asian legal commission on the transfer of the arbitration center in Cairo to Tunis or to any other Arab country. Accordingly, the center's secretary general was asked to hold consultations with the Arab League on the possibility of obtaining facilities to transfer the center to the Arab League headquarters in Tunis.

The proposals attributed the necessity and importance of transferring the center from Cairo to another Arab country to the fact that 20 Arab countries do not benefit from the services offered by the center because they have been boycotting the As-Sadat regime since the signing of the traitorous Camp David accords with the Zionist entity in 1979.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES HOME AFTER SOVIET VISIT

JN291607 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Amman this afternoon accompanied by the Jordanian delegation after a 4-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During his visit, his majesty held a round of political talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Middle East developments, bilateral relations and the means of promoting these relations in various fields.

BADRAN BRIEFS CABINET ON KING'S SOVIET VISIT

JN311540 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Amman, 31 May (Petra)--During a cabinet meeting today, Prime Minister Mudar Badran briefed the Council of Ministers on the results of His Majesty King Husayn's recent visit to the Soviet Union in light of the talks held between the Jordanian and Soviet sides on a number of international issues as well as other topics of common interest to the two friendly countries. This visit came in response to an invitation from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The prime minister pointed out that the Middle East issue and the Palestinian cause constituted the core of the talks. He expressed the Jordanian delegation's satisfaction with the results of these talks and their importance within the framework of Jordan's international move aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East region based on justice and support for the general Arab efforts to restore the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

The prime minister stressed that relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union are developing positively in the interest of the growing cooperation between them in the various fields, particularly in the economic, trade and cultural fields.

KING HUSAYN THANKS BREZHNEV FOLLOWING VISIT

JN291951 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent the following cable to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as his majesty left the Soviet Union:

Your Excellency, dear friend Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As I depart your friendly country, I find myself dutybound to extend to Your Excellency, to the Soviet leaders, to your country and to your great peoples in my name and on behalf of the people and Government of Jordan, my profound sentiments of appreciation and gratitude for the hospitality accorded to me and my delegation and the sentiments of love and friendship shown and expressed to us by you personally and by the Soviet people and government.

Our visit gave us the opportunity to meet with you personally and to exchange ideas with you on the strong relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries. The visit also gave us the opportunity to evaluate the Middle East situation from all sides and the importance of realizing a just and comprehensive peace with regard to the Palestinian problem, the restoration of all the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the service of peace and security in the world.

I wish you continued health and happiness and the Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

AD-DUSTUR PRAISES HUSAYN'S VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

JN300837 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 May 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Husayn's Visit to Moscow Is a Gain for the Cause," AD-DUSTUR says: The positive and successful results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with the Soviet leaders are certainly in the interest of the Arab nation and in the service of the Palestinian issue, which is at the top of the priorities Jordan is endeavoring to tackle and defend in its capacity as the crux of the conflict in the area.

The joint Jordanian-Soviet statement issued following King Husayn's return to Amman clearly demonstrates the importance of Jordan's international role in gaining support for the just Arab stand and in reactivating effective international efforts and endeavors in the right direction, which is necessary to establish just and lasting peace in the area.

The joint Jordanian-Soviet call for convening a special international conference on the Middle East and the need for the PLO participation in this conference represents not only an unequivocal Arab and international rejection of the Camp David accords, but also an alternative framework for broad international efforts that would move the crisis out of the blind alley it is in and open the road to a just and comprehensive settlement based on full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, return of Arab Jerusalem and consolidation of peace and stability in the area, which is still a hotbed of tension as a result of Israel's aggressive actions.

The paper continues: Stressing the importance of the Palestinian role was not confined to the need for the PLO participation in the proposed international conference, but also included support for the Palestinian people's struggle led by the PLO to regain their legitimate rights and return to their homeland.

King Husayn's concern was not confined to the Palestinian cause, but also covered Lebanon, the Gulf area, the Iraqi-Iranian war and other international issues. The two countries' views were identical or close on all issues. This confirms not only the importance of the Jordanian role, but also its independence in assessing matters in accordance with its principled stands, which are committed to Arab rights and unanimity and to its continued endeavors to achieve Arab solidarity and unity of joint Arab action.

The Soviet leaders have responded to the Arab stand and have shown support for the Arab nation's struggle in facing the Zionist aggression. This prompted Husayn to reiterate his praise of the Soviet support for Arab rights.

The paper concludes: Needless to say, Husayn's talks and their positive results will reflect on the relations between the two countries and will develop them for their mutual benefit and continued cooperation in achieving peace in the area and consolidating international detente so that the world at large may live in peace, stability and fruitful cooperation for the good of all mankind.

INA REPORTS SUSPENSION OF AR-RA'Y FOR 10 DAYS

JN311914 Baghada INA in Arabic 1750 GMT May 81

[Text] Amman, 31 May (INA)--The Jordanian Cabinet decided today to suspend the newspaper AR-RA'Y for 10 days as of tomorrow. It explained that the decision was taken because the paper published press commentaries deemed harmful to the supreme interests and violated the press and publications law in force in Jordan. At the end of last week, the Jordanian Information Ministry suspended the paper for 3 days.

JOURNALISTS REPORTEDLY HELD BY PALESTINIANS

NC291042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the American and British journalists, who were reported missing last night, are at the General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine pending their interrogation. The six journalists had left Beirut last night for Ad-Damur following the news of an Israeli landing.

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN ASSESS SYRIAN-LEBANESE TALKS

NC291256 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpts] At 1100 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. During the meeting they made a comprehensive assessment of the results of the Syrian-Lebanese talks held in Shtawrah yesterday between Foreign Minister Butrus and his Syrian counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The meeting lasted until 1130, after which a dialogue took place with Prime Minister al-Wazzan. He said that there was nothing new to say. We are still preparing for contacts and arrangements to convene the first meeting of the followup committee. Asked whether a date had been set for the meeting of the committee, Al-Wazzan said that the contacts would determine the date.

Told that it is being said that the committee would meet on Monday and asked if there is any problem concerning this day, Al-Wazzan said there was nothing except the fact that another meeting was scheduled for that day. Asked if the meeting had been postponed until Thursday, Al-Wazzan said: No, I would like the meeting to take place earlier than Thursday. The guidelines of the agenda are almost ready.

Asked if he expects that the Israeli aggressions are a prelude to a bigger operation or if this is merely a limited operation, Al-Wazzan said: Since Israel is evil and a satan, I expect everything.

Asked if Lebanon would lodge a complaint with the Security Council, Al-Wazzan said: Our complaints are still valid in the Security Council.

SARKIS MEETS WITH ADF COMMANDER, SAUDI ENVOY

NC291323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpts] President Sarkis today met with Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. At 1300, President Sarkis received Saudi Ambassador Gen 'Ali Ash-Sha'ir in the presence of Foreign Minister Butrus.

Foreign Minister Butrus met in one of the republican offices today with Mahmud al-Ma'muri, personal representative of the Arab League secretary general in Lebanon. During the meeting they discussed the efforts being made to convene the Arab followup committee. Later, Foreign Minister Butrus met with Saudi ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and discussed the same subject.

Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir then went to another republican office for a meeting with ADF Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. During the meeting they discussed issues pertinent to the ADF, particularly that of financing these forces.

Saudi Envoy Comments

NC291737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] President Sarkis has received Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. During the 15-minute meeting, they discussed the current activities to resume the work of the Arab followup committee.

Afterward, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: In light of the recent meeting between His Excellency Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and His Excellency Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and in light of the contacts we are holding every day, I met with Foreign Minister Butrus for consultations on the venue and date of the meeting of the Arab followup committee. I also conveyed to him some of the reports I have received from Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

After our meeting, Foreign Minister Butrus and I met with His Excellency President Sarkis. We had discussed this subject under instructions from His Excellency President Sarkis. This issue may crystallize in the next 24 hours.

LIBYA SAID TRAINING TERRORISTS FOR OILFIELD RAIDS

NC301331 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Information received by the Voice of Lebanon today stated that security organs in certain Arab countries, particularly the oil countries, are preoccupied with information indicating that the terrorist Carlos and a number of his aides have been stationed in a Libyan training camp along the Libyan-Sudanese border. It has been reported that there are elements from the Japanese Red Army among the terrorists as well as oil experts to help in the destruction of oil installations. The reports said that training is being conducted using mock-ups of oilfields in the Gulf and other areas.

MAJOR HADDAD URGES ARMY IN SOUTH TO DEFECT

NC010917 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Comments by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, on "current topics"--read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Sarkis has carriedout Hafiz al-Asad's orders, sending the required number of army personnel to the south. Will Al-Asad adhere to his promise and allow the Lebanese Army to be deployed to western Beirut, the Sannin hills and Zahlah? If Al-Asad fails to fulfill his promise, will Sarkis raise this subject at international forums, or will he remain silent, as usual, as if nothing has happened, accepting Al-Asad's deception with all esteem?

On the same subject, I would like to remind the Lebanese Army in the south of the fact that they have been sent on Al-Asad's orders in the interest of Syria, because Lebanon has no interest in their symbolic presence in the south. Do they agree to serve the interests of those who have occupied and sabotaged their homeland, failing to serve Lebanon, which was the main goal of their joining the army? They must decide if they want to remain tools of the plot against their homeland or reject this bitter status quo and join the Lebanese free army to serve Lebanon.

As for friend Maj 'Adil Khalil, I say: You failed to serve your homeland in the past. Circumstances forced you to join the so-called the Arab Army of Lebanon, which destroyed the establishment that you later rejoined. You acted against the interests of your homeland. Today you have the golden opportunity to atone for your past treason and to join those personnel under your command who desire to join the army of free Lebanon. In this way you will score a national patriotic and heroic action worthy of the oath you took when you graduated from the military college.

2. I would like to ask Hafiz al-Asad why is he collecting weapons only from Christians in the areas where his army is stationed, such as in Shtawrah, Ablah, Jazzin, Saghbin, Khirbat Qanafar and other towns under his control? Why doesn't he at the same time collect arms from the saboteur organizations and leftists? Why is Al-Asad harassing and terrifying the Christians in the areas under his control, forcing most of them to emigrate? Isn't this being implemented to entrench partition in Lebanon once and for all?

PREMIER SPEAKS AT SECURITY FORCES CELEBRATION

JN301350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Damascus--Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm today patronized the celebrations marking the internal security forces day which coincides with the 29 May anniversary of the French aggression against Syria. The mammoth celebrations, held at the police academy in Al-Qabun at 1000 today, were attended by Interior Minister Brig Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, a number of ministers, the Damascus governor, the assistants of the interior minister for police and civilian affairs, the directors of the internal security departments, police directors in Damascus and Al-Qunaytirah, several police officers and relatives of internal security force martyrs.

Addressing the participants, Dr al-Kasm asserted that the struggle will continue for the sake of the battle of freedom so long as the Zionist aggression remains, so long as the veins of the Arab nation's sons continue to throb and their blood continues to flow, so long as there is a live issue and so long as there is a land that must be liberated.

Dr al-Kasm said: In the past and as a result of its struggle, Syria wrested its political independence, raised the banner of pan-Arab struggle against Zionism and inflamed the Arab homeland with the pan-Arab slogans. He added: This immortal pan-Arab stand is the same as before because the homeland is still Syria and the heroism is still that of the Syrian people.

He asserted that Syria will always face any aggression regardless of the number of oppressors. The prime minister then reviewed Syria's struggle in the economic and social fields against division and backwardness. He pinpointed Syria's basic rights and its lofty stand. He said: Syria, under President Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, is building an industrial society, setting up a strong national economy, bolstering the modern military capability, charting its pan-Arab policy, reaffirming its world presence and confronting the greatest burden under difficult circumstances in defense of its course and its people's will and in defense of all the Arabs.

On Syria's stand on the Palestinian issue, Dr al-Kasm said that the entire world is aware of this stand without which the Palestinian issue would have been subject to liquidation and Lebanon to collapse as a result of sabotage and partition.

Al-Kasm also said: All the Israeli threats, the escalation of events in Lebanon and the dangers that loom on the horizon as a result of the political and military provocations are just a maneuver which might precede an aggression. The prime minister affirmed that never before have we been so confident of our ability to crush and destroy this aggression.

On the recent crisis created by the Zionist entity following the Syrian initiative to realize national reconciliation in Lebanon, Dr al-Kasm made it clear that Israel created this crisis in order to hamper the march of reconciliation. However, the prime minister went on, the Syrian people under President Hafiz al-Asad, although desirous of preserving the region's security and stability, are more desirous of preserving the Palestinian cause, which cannot be settled without restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people. The Syrian people are also determined to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to make everyone understand that no one has any rights in Lebanon save the Arab people of Lebanon. The prime minister reaffirmed that Syria will meet any challenge with a challenge and will face any intervention with confrontation and any threats with preparedness.

Addressing the officers, NCO's and soldiers celebrating the security forces day, the prime minister concluded his speech by saying: The battle which was the pride of your corp on 29 May 1945 and which won you praise and glory, was partly waged by heroes from among you. This battle conferred on you the honor of continuing the sacrifices. The prime minister called on them to be the symbol of the march for this nation to realize its goals.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM INTERVIEWED IN UAE

JN312014 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1940 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 31 May (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed that when Syria adopted its decision on steadfastness in the face of the Zionist ambitions and confrontation of the Israeli aggression, it was aware of the historic and pan-Arab meaning of such a decision.

In a press interview published today in the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ Khaddam said that Syria knows that its struggle with Zionism is of a pan-Arab nature and that it is a struggle which expresses the existing historic contradiction between the Arab nation's national existence and the aggressive Zionist existence in Palestine.

Khaddam announced that U.S. envoy Philip Habib has not brought U.S. ideas and proposals, but has come with Isreali ideas. He said: Our reply to this was clear and decisive.

Talking about the issue of the presence of missiles in Lebanon, Khaddam stressed that this subject does not concern anyone at all except the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]. He added that these missiles are with the ADF, which have the right to use any weapon which serves their tasks. Therefore, he said, neither Israel, the United States nor any other side has the right to ask us to remove this or that weapon.

The deputy prime minister explained that these missiles will remain in Lebanon. The ADF has the right to use any weapons not only in Al-Biqa', but also in any region where these forces are positioned.

Khaddam stressed that the mere presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon is a confrontation of the Israeli aggression. He said that there is a decision to confront. It is a strategic and a lasting decision.

He stressed that Saudi Arabia is a party and not a mediator and that it is with Syria with all its capabilities.

Answering another question, Khaddam said that the information, rumors and predictions about Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm's desire to resign for health reasons and that a new government will be formed in Syria are groundless.

The deputy prime minister declared that Syria will not participate in the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Baghdad. On this issue he said: We believe that the nature of the existing situation between two Islamic countries does not allow the convocation of an Islamic conference in either or both of them.

He stressed that the Lebanese Government, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are discussing a renewal of the date and place for the meeting of the Arab followup committee on Lebanon.

Further Report

JN312212 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 May 81

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed that when Syria adopted its decision on steadfastness in the face of the Zionist ambitions and confrontation of the Israeli aggression, it was aware of the historic and pan-Arab meaning of this decision.

In an interview published today by the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ, Khaddam said: We realize that when we shoulder the pan-Arab responsibility, we do not do so for Syria but for what Syria represents in the way of pan-Arab considerations throughout the Arab homeland.

He expressed Syria's satisfaction with the Arab stand, which is almost unanimous, on backing Syria. He pointed out that this backing emerged at the Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis and at the Gulf summit conference. He said: The Saudi and Kuwaiti Governments have informed us that they have decided to back the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] within the framework of supporting Syria's stand and its policy in confronting the enemy in Lebanon. As I am aware, our brothers who finance some of the ADF expenses will resume their aid, and some of them have already started it.

Asked about Syria's efforts to achieve national accord in Lebanon, Khaddam said: The Lebanese national accord must be based on clear, national and principled bases. The first basis must stem from the unity of the country, its institutions and destiny. The second is that Israel is an enemy of the Arab nation and that any coexistence or dealing with the Israeli enemy will inflict pan-Arab, material and moral harm on the Lebanese citizen. The third basis is that any developments or changes in the political, economic and social system in Lebanon must be made through an agreement among the Lebanese.

Within the context of these principles, we believe that there is a possibility for serious talk about national accord. If there is a faction which does not desire accord, it would have then placed itself before an impasse. It will then face from the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people what it should face, put forth with all sorts of means. We hope that all the Lebanese will realize the seriousness of the continuation of this situation as well as the importance of serious work for national accord.

On Khaddam's forthcoming visit to Turkey, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: We are not concerned with the ruling system of any country nor this ruling system's policy except in as much as this is reflected on us. Therefore, we shall seek to have good relations with Turkey. He added: We believe that the more we can improve these relations, the more we serve the Arab issue.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ANNOUNCES CIVIL DEFENSE TESTS

JN301314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Damascus--The Prime Ministry issued a communique today stating that a test of the country's preparedness in the field of civil defense and civil administration in all governorates will take place at 1300 on 31 May 1981. Sirens will announce the beginning and end of the test.

All leaderships and elements are to report to their designated headquarters immediately on hearing the sirens and carry out their individual duties. All citizens are asked to carry out the preventive civil defense instructions which pertain to this situation.

Defense Directorate Guidelines

JN301318 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] A warning siren test will be carried out in all Syrian provinces at 1300 on 31 May 1981. The warning sirens will be sounded at that time.

The General Directorate of Civil Defense requests our dear citizens to observe civil defense instructions and guidelines during this test, especially the following guidelines:

1. Immediately upon the sounding of the warning sirens, it is prohibited to walk in the streets, go up to the rooftops or stand at windows and on balconies overlooking the streets. Those surprised by an air raid warning while out on the street or in the open and unable to seek refuge in the nearest shelter or trench, must hide in any place that would provide protection from bombs such as standing in a building entrance or against a wall or lying flat on the ground near a street curb until able to move to a safer place.

2. Upon the sounding of the warning siren, all traffic must stop. Vehicles must be parked on the right side of the street, engines off and glass windows open. Passengers must leave their vehicles and run for the nearest shelter. If that is impossible, they must lie flat on the ground in the nearest trench or against a strong wall.

3. Citizens must run for public shelters or building basements and refrain from walking in streets and public squares.

4. Citizens must not leave shelters or basements or walk in the streets before the all clear siren of the test or air raid is sounded.

5. Do not leave children roaming in the streets and alleys when the warning sirens are sounded. Make them run to the nearest shelter, basement or hiding place.

6. Concrete building basements and corridors are the best hiding places for those who cannot find a nearby shelter.

We urge all dear citizens to strictly observe these instructions and avoid contraventions. We hope that everyone will carry out these instructions.

In the meantime we would like to announce that internal security elements will see that these instructions are properly observed.

ISRAEL'S 'PROVOKED CRISIS' CALLED CLEAR TO WORLD

JN291452 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The false Israeli claim and the provoked crisis used as a pretext by the Zionist government--the so-called Syrian missile crisis--have become clear to the whole world.

When Arab Syria took its principled, steadfast stand in face of the Zionist attacks on the Arab soil and people of Lebanon, it was very well aware of the malicious Israeli aims and intentions of expansionism and aggression at the expense of the Arab land and people. It also was no secret that there is a strong link between U.S. imperialism and its instrument in the region, Israel. The aggressive, exploitive tendency of which the U.S. administration dreams and which it aspires to achieve at the expense of the security and dignity of the Arab people, under the pretext of limiting so-called Soviet intervention in the affairs of the Middle East, is also no secret.

It seems that the Zionist government has realized that the game which it advertised has become exposed and devoid of truth after the U.S. envoy left the region and Syria insisted on its honorable role, around which all the Arabs rallied and which is supported by all the forces in the world believing in human freedom and justice. After the Zionists realized this, they began to escalate the provoked crisis and to blatantly attack cities, villages and secure citizens in Arab Lebanon.

Israel, which was created by aggression and treachery, is now trying, by means of U.S. aid and support, to explode and escalate the situation more and more. It is thus revealing in another way, which has become exposed and public, that every since it first provoked the crisis, it has harbored intentions of waging a new attack against the Arab nation, to be added to the string of many treacherous attacks and designs.

The Zionist lies and claims are hiding behind the pretext of so-called Israeli security. This is an exposed and weak game by all international laws and statutes and does not entitle it or others to attack a sovereign state, which has its entity, borders and sovereignty as Arab Lebanon does. When Israel publicizes all these pretexts by various means, it is attempting to venomously strike at the Arab people in Lebanon and to inflict more death and destruction to crush the forces of the Palestinian revolution and strike at them.

Israel is also attempting to abort Syria's steadfast stand, which expresses the consciousness of the Arab people nobly, courageously and proudly. However, all its games have suffered a setback.

It is necessary here to establish a clear fact which the Zionists should note down. This fact is that all the Zionist air, land and sea attacks on Arab Lebanon and its people were expected from the outset because of the well-known Zionist characteristics of treachery and aggression and the exposure of the games which Begin and his gang promoted during the sequence of events beginning with the arrival of the U.S. envoy and lasting until his departure.

It is also necessary to establish another fact which is that Arab Syria has declared its steadfast stand, strengthened by every Arab support and aid, and it will not go back on this stand. The whole world now knows that Israel is the aggressor and is arduously seeking to make the situation explode in the region, armed with U.S. support, which also has become clear through all the statements made by officials of the U.S. administration.

Our Arab people in Lebanon is a free, independent people and is entitled to live in security on its land and under its skies. It is armed with Arab faith and steadfastness based on struggling Syria's stand and collective Arab support and that of the free peoples which believe in justice and right.

Arab Syria reiterates its firm, honorable stand. It firmly believes that it is capable of repulsing any attack, armed with its faith in the just cause of the Arab nation and the firm, aware rallying of the Arab masses around it. All means of treachery will be of no use to the Zionists. The Camp David dream has failed and all attempts at treason and surrender into which As-Sadat has thrown himself have fallen apart. The will of steadfastness and justice will be victorious in the end, and Arab Syria most honorably represents the symbol of this will.

U.S. SUPPORT SEEN TO MAKE ISRAELI ATTACKS POSSIBLE

JN301528 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] As Israel continued its crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and sent its planes to bomb the Palestinian camps and Lebanese territory, U.S. President Ronald Reagan received his envoy, Philip Habib, and made a statement in which he admitted that the situation in the Middle East had been on the brink of war for 3 weeks. He also praised what he called the brilliant results which the envoy achieved in his Middle East tour. At a time when Reagan was trying to make the issue of the possibility of war in the Middle East seem like an affair of the past, U.S. State Department spokesman Fischer was trying to mitigate the significance of the Israeli raids on Lebanese territory and to make them appear as normal, acceptable events. These two U.S. stands reveal the reality of U.S. policy, which is pushing the situation to the brink of war and then pretending to work for peace and avoidance of the possibilities of a clash.

This deceptive, anti-Arab and antipeace policy has become exposed and is no longer capable of deluding anyone. The U.S. blackmail process of tempting and threatening will not implement U.S. policy, which has reached a stalemate in the Middle East. It has been proved that during the period between 1974 and 1981, this policy did not work for peace and did not contribute to pushing forward the efforts for just, durable peace.

However hard the U.S. Government may try to pretend that it is working for peace and avoidance of the possibilities of war, it cannot cover up its responsibility for the actions, behavior and, perhaps, adventures of Israel.

Without U.S. political, economic and military support for Israel, Israel would not have been able to wage aggression, keep one inch of occupied land and challenge the principles of the United Nations Charter and its resolutions and the statutes of international law. Moreover, Israel would not have been able at this time to push the situation toward conflict and war had U.S. policy not been aiming at pressuring Syria in order to force it to stop opposing Camp David and the policy of bringing the Arabs and Israel together into one alliance against the Soviet Union. Israel would not have dared to threaten to use force had the United States not given it immense quantities of arms and defended its aggression, occupation, crimes and challenges of the international community in the past.

Syrian and the rest of the Arabs have shown sincerity toward the issue of just, durable peace and have cooperated with the United Nations and others to find a comprehensive settlement based on the UN resolutions pertaining to the withdrawal of Israel and the rights of the Palestinians. Just, durable peace is one of the aims of Syrian policy, and Syria does not look on war as a hobby. This fact has been affirmed by President Hafiz al-Asad on many occasions, one of which is his historic speech on the occasion of the October liberation war.

MISSILES WILL REMAIN UNTIL 'NO LONGER NEEDED'

JN300800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 May 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "When the Great Decision Is Coupled With Expert Management of the Crisis" TISHRIN says: One month of the so-called missile crisis in Lebanon has passed, a month full of eventualities and serious expectations which continue to exist; in fact, the repercussions continue to escalate as a result of the Zionist intransigence which has not been accustomed to being checked. The possibilities of aggression and military confrontation continue to exist.

If we review the stages of the crisis to assess its significance, we easily come to realize that the Arabs have the capability to control the situation and its developments and to impose their will when there exists a wise political leadership that can take principled decisions that take into consideration the circumstances of the Arab struggle and that can choose the accurate and decisive timing, knowing how to utilize all effective potentials.

That is how Hafiz al-Asad has directed the crisis with Israel. That is how he will direct the struggle with it. This is the beginning of a qualitative change in the mechanics of the struggle. No matter what the eventualities and the future of the crisis, one fact has been highlighted by the crisis: When they have a wise political leadership, the Arabs can direct all crises and control their results in such a manner as to protect their national dignity, check the enemy and confuse his schemes.

With all that it achieved on the strategic, political and moral levels during the management of the missile crisis, Syria continues to anticipate the enemy's reactions and takes into consideration the state of complete isolation in which Begin is living, which it had described at the beginning of the crisis as being the state of a wounded wolf, which is dangerous.

Syria reiterates that what is done is done. The missiles which are present with our forces in Lebanon and which constitute a defensive military necessity will not be withdrawn until they are no longer needed militarily; until Israel halts its threats against Lebanon, the Palestinians and the Arab Deterrent Forces and its interventions in Lebanon; and until the Israeli factor in Lebanon no longer exists. This will continue regardless of the pressures or the political and diplomatic interventions. Every incident will be dealt with at the appropriate time.

SYRIA SAID PREPARED TO CONFRONT ANY AGGRESSION

JN311353 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Civil defense drills took place today throughout the country to test our people's preparedness to defend the homeland against the Zionist dangers and threats which surround us.

The Zionist aggression continues and is escalating. Therefore, the civil defense drills are only part of the high preparedness which organizes our people and turns the whole of Syria into a beehive, in which each member carries out the tasks assigned to him guided by the experiences of all-out confrontation with the Zionist enemy. These experiences have established deep-rooted struggling traditions in our life and have actually become a struggling fortune [as heard] and an example in confronting aggression.

Because the Zionist aggression is pending and expected at any moment, we have no choice but to prepare to repulse aggression. Syria has no choice but to be the Arab vanguard in repulsing Zionist aggressiveness. Because Syria's steadfastness is politically and militarily integrated, aggression is expected at a nearer and nearer time. Nothing provokes enemy spite and aggressiveness more than the integration of Arab capability for political and military confrontation. If we carefully examine the Zionist claims which specify Zionist security, we find that they indicate that this security is based on and strengthened by the spread of weakness in Arab public life, on the spread of confusion and lack of discipline and on situations in which the Arabs are incapable of mobilizing their energies, resources and capabilities in the trench of confrontation of the Arabs' vicious enemy, Israel.

The Zionists are racists. This is a fact that has been confirmed by the whole world. Therefore, the forms of Zionist aggression are several. The record of Arab-Zionist conflict is full of innumerable examples of violations of the simplest precepts and norms which are followed during war. This record has taught us how to prepare.

Over the past few days, more than one trend toward the expected Zionist aggression has become clear. In the face of the strategic edifice built by Syria against Zionist belligerence, the enemy leaders are searching for gaps through which to get at Syria's stand. When the enemy chief of staff speaks of a possible war of attrition with Syria, he should know that Syria is prepared for all possibilities. He should know in particular that Syria is shouldering the burden of confronting Zionist aggression in an integrated manner and considers aggression against the security of any Arab as aggression against Syria. This pan-Arab commitment on Syria's part is dictated by the considerations of the comprehensive, fateful Arab-Zionist conflict. It is imposed by a great ability to shoulder this commitment.

Syria has no choice but to be the Arab vanguard. Our fate, of which we are proud, is to confront the Zionist attack until we repulse it.

POSSIBILITY OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION VIEWED

JN310831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 31 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Aggression Exists and Continues" TISHRIN says: Exercises will take place throughout Syria to test Syria's preparedness in the sphere of civil defense and civil administration. These exercises are more than necessary and should be taken seriously in these circumstances. Syria's preparedness to confront all eventualities that exist on the horizon must be very high in all spheres. Readiness to wage the battle in defense of rights and the land must also be high on the frontline and inside the homeland, in the armed forces, the plants and all other sectors.

Any adventure the Zionist enemy, backed by the United States, may carry out, should become a lesson he will never forget and a great national battle in which our people show their determination and maturity, as well as their ability to confront any eventuality and adjust to the requirements needed for protecting the homeland and the Arab nation's cause.

TISHRIN adds: In contemporary history our people have demonstrated unprecedented maturity and an unlimited capability for dealing with the situation and responding to the needs of the battle. We may even say that this people has shown great national traditions during major events which call for pride. Did not the security situation during the national battle against the threats of aggression against Syria in 1957 record that crimes and ordinary misdemeanors who disappeared from daily life in Syria, when the masses of our people throughout Syria devoted their efforts to prepare for the protection of the country? Did not the masses of our people during the glorious TISHRIN war in 1973 record the highest level of self-restraint, sacrifice and cooperation in such a manner that daily incidents at bakeries and grocery stores disappeared?

The paper says: While the enemy is launching threats against Syria, is warning of launching an aggression and is preparing for it, our masses are called upon to assume their role in the battle so that any negligence or indifference in any aspect of the preparation for the confrontation of the aggression may be avoided.

Israeli aggression will continue to exist as long as Israeli occupation forces remain on Arab territory, as long as Israel continues to reject the implementation of the UN resolutions on withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights and as long as air, sea and land forces continue to commit aggressions against Lebanon in order to liquidate the Palestinian Arab people in exile.

In the present circumstances, when imperialism and Zionism are trying to impose their hegemony on the areas, plunder its resources and impose capitulation on the Arab nation, the possibility of an escalation by the Zionist enemy of his aggression to the level of military confrontation or to the level of a blind military adventure remains part of the potential actions which should be taken very seriously.

Ignoring the possibility of an escalation by the Zionist enemy of his aggression to the level of a broader military confrontation will be a big mistake because the Zionist enemy rulers are not to be trusted and their history is full of treacheries and infringements of laws.

The paper concludes: Pan-Arab duty dictates that all must rally around President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership and his courageous national stand against imperialism and Zionism in order to increase maturity and preparedness for the battle. All that looms on the horizon of the region and the world makes one confident of victory.

TISHRIN REITERATES SYRIA'S DETERMINATION

JN010659 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Habib's Mission and the Israeli Threats" TISHRIN writes an editorial in which it says that Israeli rulers have resumed their talk about military operations and that radio Israel reports that Begin informed U.S. ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis that Israel would continue with its military operations against what he called the terrorist organizations even during Philip Habib's mission to settle the so-called crisis of the Syrian missiles that are deployed in Lebanon. A U.S. diplomat has stated that Israel places military action at the top of its list of priorities. YEDI'OT AHARANOT quotes a U.S. ranking official as saying: If the diplomatic efforts of the U.S. envoy fail to achieve concrete results, then Israeli military intervention will be brought up because Israel cannot remain idle before any violation of the status quo when its security is threatened.

This Israeli-U.S. talk about military action precedes Philip Habib's return to the region and seems to be a scheme which takes place parallel to the visit and prepares for it.

TISHRIN explains that the nature of the relations and the cooperation that exist between Israel and the United States does not allow us to believe for one moment that these Israeli statements are some form of pressure on the United States and its envoy. The party which possesses the capability to exert pressure is the United States and not Israel. No intelligent and informed person can claim that Israel, which depends politically, militarily, economically and financially on the United States, is capable of carrying out aggression, continuing occupation and violating the international community, its laws and conventions without U.S. support. As an example we would like to draw attention to the U.S. military role in rescuing the Israeli military institution which nearly collapsed at the beginning of the glorious October war in 1973. Then, Israeli threats were not made to put pressure on the United States and its envoy.

TISHRIN goes on to say that if the United States wishes to prepare for the return of its envoy, Philip Habib, to the region by having Israel launch military threats whose purpose is influencing Syria, the party which is directly concerned, it is committing a grave mistake and will harm even the slight possibilities for maneuvering by Philip Habib, or even put a bad end to his mission.

TISHRIN says: All forms of pressures, threats and inducements have failed to influence Syria's stand which is based on the UN Charter principles, international law and the legitimate right of self-defense and repulsing aggression. They will always fail. Any mission which uses the method of pressures against Syria with the objective of obtaining retractions is doomed to failure. Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, has never given in to pressures, never negotiated under threats and never retracted its stand under the threat of aggression. Syria, on the domestic, Arab and international level, is now stronger than any other time. Is it logical that a strong Syria should today accept what it had rejected under bad circumstances?

TISHRIN stresses that Syria, which seeks a just and lasting peace, will never hesitate to use its right of self-defense against aggression from any party, and will resort to all necessary means and will cooperate with all those who help it to repulse aggression and put an end to the attempts to blackmail Syria through threats or the use of force.

Today's world is not the same as when the imperialist countries decided the course of the world's progress, singled out peoples and imposed on them their aggression, will and injustice. Today's world is one which is witnessing a change in the balance of power, a change that goes against the interests of imperialism and racism.

The paper concludes: It would be useful for those in Washington who believe that Israeli threats and aggressions can serve their interests to understand that igniting the fire in the region will affect U.S. interests or relations in the region as well as the oil which is part of the region.

CABINET DISCUSSES POLITICAL ISSUES, SECURITY

TA010816 Jerusalem Government Press Office in Hebrew 31 May 81

[Government Press Office release]

[Text] The weekly Cabinet meetings:

I. The Cabinet, meeting as a ministerial defense committee, discussed political and security matters.

II. In response to the statement and call of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr Anwar as-Sadat, concerning Jerusalem, the Government of Israel states as follows:

A. Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, one city, indivisible.
B. Free access is assured members of all religions to their holy places, in accordance with the law of the land, since the liberation and reunification of Jerusalem.

Radio Report

TA311517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Israel is prepared to give the Americans another opportunity to persuade the Syrians to take the missiles out of Lebanon. However, Israel's patience is beginning to run out. This has been learned by our political correspondent. According to the evaluation in Jerusalem, Syria is stepping up its preparations along the border.

Today the Cabinet held a thorough discussion of the situation in Lebanon and on the Israel-Syria border. The chief of staff, the air force commander, the head of the intelligence branch and other people reviewed the situation. The prime minister reported to the ministers on his meetings at the end of the week with the U.S. ambassador. Washington thinks that Israel must also stop the attacks against the terrorists while Philip Habib is trying to find a settlement for the various problems. The prime minister explained to the ambassador that Israel would continue to attack the terrorists, just as it did before the missile problem was created.

In Jerusalem it is also estimated that Habib's mission is not an attempt at a comprehensive settlement, but only at some sort of settlement between Israel and Syria. The terrorists are not included in his mission. According to the report to the Cabinet, it emerges that Habib will apparently not come to the area this week and it is not yet clear when he will come.

BEGIN MEETS LEWIS ON ATTACKS AGAINST 'TERRORISTS'

29 May Meeting

TA291900 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis met this morning with the prime minister in the latter's Tel Aviv office. The spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Israel confirmed in reply to our correspondent's question that the ambassador had requested the meeting with the prime minister at the order of the State Department in Washington. Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, says that in the meeting Ambassador Lewis expressed the U.S. concern regarding the escalation in Lebanon as a result of the IDF's operation against the missiles that the Libyans stationed in Lebanon. According to our correspondent, the United States holds that operations of this sort are even liable to harm the efforts being made by Philip Habib in the region in order to resolve the missile crisis by diplomatic means.

Our correspondent adds that Israel's stand, as it apprently was reflected in the prime minister's reaction, is that the virtually unlimited time that Israel has given Philip Habib does not mean any respite for the terrorists so that they can rearm and redeploy. Israel will continue to strike at the terrorists in order to prevent them from carrying out acts of terrorism and attacks on civilians.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1900 GMT on 29 May 81 adds: "Our correspondent, Dan Eshel, has been told that the United States does not regard the IDF operation as a violation of agreement or any violation of an Israeli commitment to the United States."]

31 May Meeting

TA310624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 31 May 81

[Excerpt] In a meeting he held with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis the prime minister reiterated Israel's position which takes a grave view of the Syrian shelling of Christian strongholds in northern Lebanon. Ambassador Lewis arrived at the prime minister's residence to hand him a message from special ambassador Philip Habib who is currently holding consultations in Washington. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports on this:

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis again met with the prime minister in the latter's house in Jerusalem. This time the ambassador carried a message from envoy Philip Habib who is currently in Washington. No details have been learned of the content of the message except for Habib's intention to return to the region and to Israel in about a week. Begin and Lewis also exchanged views on events in Lebanon over the last few days. Begin emphasized to the ambassador that one cannot, under any circumstances, draw a comparison between Israel's actions against the terrorists and Libyans in Lebanon and the Syrian shelling of the civilian population in Zahlah. Mr Begin noted that Israel takes a grave view of this shelling. This was the second meeting between the prime minister and the ambassador within a 2-day period, after Mr Lewis transmitted the State Department's request on Friday calling on all the parties concerned in the Lebanese crisis to show restraint as well as the concern that Israel's fierce military action against the terrorists and the Libyans may lead to escalation and harm the negotiations. The prime minister answered Lewis that Israel has all along emphasized that its anti-terrorist activity must continue.

TZIPORI SEES DISPARITY IN SYRIAN TALK; ACTION

TA010541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori says that the waiting period Israel has accepted for the exhaustion of the political process in the Lebanese missile crisis will not harm it since Israel is strong enough and need not fear a confrontation with Syria. The deputy defense minister told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that it was proven last week that there is a gap between Syrian statements and actions.

[Begin recording] [Tal] Mr Tzipori, we hear voices from Damascus saying that Syria will not remain passive in view of Israel's actions in Lebanon, that it will react regardless of the conflagaration that may ensue. Do you believe that Syria is thus looking for a reason to attack Israel now?

[Answer] In the Middle East one should distinguish between declarations and actions. If we judge by last week's events when we took care of the terrorists and the Libyans, and flew over Lebanese skies for 1 and 1/2 hours with the Syrians close to us but not showing any attempt to intervene, we can learn there is a large disparity between bombastic language and deeds.

It was surely proven last week that the Syrians use high-flown language but they think twice before they enter a confrontation. I hope this line will be pursued by them in the future as well.

[Question] The self confidence revealed by the Syrians is largely rendered possible by the timeout put at their disposal by the political process. Do you not think this waiting that enables the Syrians to organize and entrench themselves should not be reconsidered?

[Answer] The State of Israel is a democratic state where it is important that every citizen knows that the government has exhausted everything that can be exhausted politically. The waiting does not harm the State of Israel. Israel is sufficiently strong and is sufficently prepared so as to prevent any surprises. As for a confrontation, I am not afraid of Syria in this sphere. This high-flown language--we have experienced quite a bit of this in the past as well.

[Question] In other words, the waiting period in fact can be unlimited.

[Answer] The waiting period should last until all the political moves are exhausted. In my opinion, the State of Israel should not adopt military measures as long as big and friendly countries are trying to solve the problems in different manners. We must give them the chance to do so. When all the political measures are exhausted, we should consider our future activities. [end recording]

PERES NOTES SAUDI TALKS, POSSIBLE HUSAYN TALKS

TA291616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Shim'on Peres said today that so far Israel has had a dialogue with the Egyptians, with the Americans and with the Saudis, and eventually there will also be a dialogue with the Jordanians. In the past we have had talks with Husayn, Peres said, and it had results. Thus, for example, the Jordanians do not allow the terrorists to operate in their territory, and there are also other matters on which agreement was reached. The Labor Party chairman was speaking at the Commercial Club in Tel Aviv.

He revealed that we had told the Saudis that their threat to our oilfields was limited, for one thing because we have no oilfield, whereas Saudi Arabia without oilfields would no longer be the same country it had been. [sentence as heard]

BEIRUT SAID TO CONFIRM SOVIET PRESENCE IN AL-BIQA'

TA010911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Our Arab affairs correspondent, Aharon Barne'a, reports that information from Beirut confirms the existence of Soviet experts and teams with Syrian missile batteries in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. A number of Soviet experts were seen in the Al-Biqa' area lately supervising the establishment of additional missile bases and Soviet teams are stationed with the SAM-6 batteries deployed along the Lebanese Al-Biqa'.

RADIO BROADCASTS DETAILS OF BEGIN-AS-SADAT SUMMIT

TA311636 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Today the details of Thursday's summit meeting between Begin and As-Sadat at Ofira were completed. President as-Sadat will be received with a full military ceremony at the local airfield and by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The only talk between the two will be held immediately after the Egyptian president's arrival, in a place called the White House. Netan Zehavi in Ofira brings us details of the schedule, which are being released by us for the first time:

[Zehavi--apparently live via telephone] A delegation of 20 people reached Ofira this morning. It has been busy for the last few hours with tours and checks of buildings, in one of which the summit meeting between the president of Egypt, Anwar As-Sadat, and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, will be held. The delegation includes Defense Ministry and Ministry of Communications staff members, police representatives and military personnel. Standing beside me is the prime minister's adviser on communications affairs, Mr Uri Porat. Mr Porat, how long will the visit by the president of Egypt be and what is the schedule for the visit?

[Porat] The entire visit will take about 6 hours, apparently, beginning at 1000. There will be a meeting between the two leaders, a joint luncheon, a short tour of the area and a news conference.

[Zehavi] Have you decided on the places where the reception ceremony, the meeting and the luncheon will be held?

[Porat] Those places have not yet been decided upon. I hope that we will have a decision about this later today. At any rate, from what is apparent at this moment, it is already clear to us that the reception ceremony will be held at the Ofira airfield. President as-Sadat will be received there with a full military ceremony, including the IDF band and a guard of honor composed of representatives from all the services. The talks between the two leaders will probably be held in the White House--no, not in Washington--at a charming site on the seashore grounds of the Marina Hotel. It is a beautiful, air-conditioned building. The two leaders and their entourages will eat lunch in the dining room of the (Cliff Motel) which is about 15 minutes away.

[Zehavi] How will the media be dealt with at the summit meeting?

[Porat] The Ministry of Communications has already begun constructing an international communications center in the airfield terminal building, at the same place where a large news conference will be held. Among other things, dozens of telephones and broadcasting facilities will be installed there and efforts are being made right now to overcome the technical problems involved in broadcasting all over the world via satellites.

[Zehavi] In the meantime, there is a great deal of activity in the places intended to host the two heads of state. The hotel workers are spring cleaning and the directors are preparing lists of chefs, waiters and special supplies to be brought in from the north of the country.

With regard to the inhabitants of Ofira, members of the local residents committee went to Jerusalem this morning for a meeting with the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmu'elevitch. At the meeting problems involving the evacuation and compensation for the inhabitants of southern Sinai were discussed. There will also be a preparatory meeting before the committee members' meeting with the prime minister on Tuesday.

Tomorrow morning an Egyptian delegation, which will tour and examine the Israeli facilities, will arrive in Ofira by direct flight from Egypt. If there is agreement between the two delegations the final preparations for the summit meeting will begin tomorrow afternoon. That's all from Netan Zehavi, Ofira.

ECOWAS SUMMIT ENDS; DEFENSE PROTOCOL SIGNED

AB300910 Paris AFP in French 0737 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Freetown (Sierra Leone), 30 May (AFP)--The protocol on mutual assistance in the field of defense was the subject of a long and lively debate between the heads of state of ECOWAS, which ended its fourth summit early Saturday morning in Freetown. This protocol, which was the center of discussions for more than half of the summit's schedule, was finally adopted by the conference and signed by 13 of the 16 member states.

Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Mali have expressed reservations toward this protcol, reliable sources pointed out. Mauritania ratified it only after the adopting of an amendment stipulating that member countries should put an end to foreign military bases on their soil as soon as ECOWAS could ensure members' defense needs, the same sources stated.

The conference also expressed its deep concern over the incidents between Cameroon and Nigeria on one hand, and Cameroon and Gabon on the other, and it is satisfied with the initiatives being taken by the current charman of the OAU and the ECOWAS (Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens) to settle them.

On Thursday, the heads of state had studied the decisions and recommendations of the council of ministers, which met from 24 to 27 May, on monetary cooperation within ECOWAS, the common agricultural policy, and the statutes of a fund to develop telecommunications and to liberalize exchanges on traditional art products.

The conference also adopted an energy program which consists of some emergency measures and a long-term development plan. Reliable sources pointed out that this program will begin with a survey of all energy resources, both the tradtitional ones and possible alternatives, within the country.

Finally, the summit decided to call for a meeting, in the shortest possible time, of agriculture ministers. According to the person who made this proposal, out-going ECOWAS Chairman General Eyadema, this meeting will define a common policy in the area of production and pricing. The fifth summit of ECOWAS heads of state will take place in Cotonou on 28 and 29 May 1982.

Defense Structure Described

AB310739 Paris AFP in French 1902 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpt] Freetown, 30 May (AFP)--Units of each of the armies of member states of ECOWAS will be transfered to a defense force of the ECOWAS, Mr Diaby-Ouattara, executive secretary of the ECOWAS announced on Saturday.

During a press conference in Freetown after the fourth summit of the ECOWAS in Freetown, Mr Ouattara specified the structure of this force: a defense commission composed of defense ministers and chiefs of defense staff, and a defense council, composed of heads of state and governments which will meet within 48 hours at the request of a member state in case of attack by a non-member state or in case of conflict between two or several member states. The allied forces of the ECOWAS will defend the attacked state or will act as an international peacekeeping force, as the case may be.

OAU COMMITTEE HOLDS FREETOWN MEETING ON SAHARA

AB311015 Paris AFP in French 1745 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Freetown, 30 May (AFP)--The meeting of the OAU committee of wisemen on Western Sahara, which was scheduled to last 2 days, ended on Saturday afternoon in Freetown after three hours of talks. As of early evening no official communique or statement had yet been published. Four of the six heads of state and members of the committee were present: Presidents Sekou Toure (Guinea), Shehu Shagari (Nigeria), Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), and Siaka Stevens (Sierra Leone), current chairman of the OAU and chairman of the committee. Mali was represented by its ambassador in Dakar and Sudan was absent.

After some informal talks, the committee received successively the Moroccan and SDAR delegations. led respectively by the prime minister of Morocco, Mr Maati Bouabib, and the SDAR prime minister Mr Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed.

Before the official opening of the talks, the president of Mauritania, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, was received by the committee members before the arrival of President Sekou Toure.

The SDAR, through its information minister, Mr Mohamed Ould Salek, described this meeting as a failure for Morocco. As at the previous summit in September in Freetown, the Moroccan delegation was accompanied by representatives of eleven pro-Moroccan Saharan organizations, but the latter, contrary to what happened then, were not granted permission to speak.

According to the Saharan minister, it is a failure for Morocco in so far as the committee and, consequently, Africa and the OAU have not accepted its scenario. However, Morocco stated that one member of its delegation was representing all the people's organizations of the Saharan population.

In an interview with AFP the Saharan minister also stressed that this time the committee followed the UN, which listened to only the two belligerents (Morocco and SDAR). In his opinion this is a second failure for Morocco, whose idea of limiting the conflict to Morocco and Algeria was not taken into consideration.

As for us, we are ready to collaborate with the OAU and the UN on the basis of their recommendations which recognize the Saharan people and their right to self-determination, the minister concluded.

At its September meeting the committee of wisemen had recommended the sending of UN troops to Western Sahara, after a ceasefire, to supervise a referendum.

Like the SDAR, Morocco has not changed its position: We reaffirmed our position that Sahara is part of Morocco. This is within the framework of our achieving complete territorial integrity, said a Moroccan delegate to the AFP.

In a statement to the press the Moroccan minister of tourism and acting information minister, Mr Ahmed Alaoui, is of the opinion that the Saharan problem is merely part of a larger scheme; this scheme being a vast attempt to destabilize Africa through a third party.

The Saharan problem is becoming marginal, he stated, in the face of what is happening in Chad or statements by Al-Qadhdhafi, who himself receives orders from outside. Everything comes from outside and we must begin there. On this basis we are ready to cooperate in the search for peace.

Mr Alaoui concluded that what is in danger is the future of Africa and the OAU. Either the OAU is a responsible organization working for the unity of Africa and the integrity of each territory, or it wants to break up. In that case, we existed before and during the time of the OAU, and we will remain after the OAU. For fourteen centuries, we have existed as a state.

ALGERIA

DETAILS ON PLANE CRASH INVOLVING BEN YAHIA CITED

LD312032 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 May 81

[Excerpt] Brother Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abada, head of the African Desk at the Foreign Ministry, and Capt (Ben Sa'd Suhayr), the pilot of the private Algerian plane which crashed yesterday evening near Bamako airport, survived the crash.

The Algerian private plane carrying an Algerian delegation heading for Freetown crashed at 1930 local time about 10 kilometers from Bamako airport, on its approach to the runway in the middle of the jungle in a remote place and at a time when Bamako and its suburb was under heavy rain. The sky was covered with thick cloud. The plane is of the Mystere 20 type. It took off yesterday afternoon from Algiers for Freetown, the capital of Sierre Leone, carrying Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, and Brother 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abadah, director of the African Desk at the Foreign Ministry, in addition to the crew of the aircraft.

An Algerian military plane carrying a number of Algerian doctors arrived in Bamako; they proceeded immediately to the scene of the accident. An Algerian technical inquiry committee to investigate the accident left Algiers, along with more Algerian doctors.

It was learned from diplomatic sources in Bamako that Brother Mohamed Ben Yahia received a double fracture of the shinbone as a result of the crash, which took place yesterday evening near the capital of Mali. It was also learned from the same source that Brother 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abadah suffered a variety of injuries, whereas Capt (Ben Sa'd Suhayr), the pilot, suffered various fractures in his chest and pelvis.

President Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received a telephone call from President Moussa Traore, the president of Mali, who acquainted him with the medical condition of Brother Mohamed Ben Yahia and the brothers who survived the plane crash near Bamako. President Chadli Benjedid also received a telephone call from President Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, who expressed his concern at the accident with the Algerian aircraft which crashed near Bamako, and inquired about the health of those who survived.

Ben Yahia Evacuation

AB011033 Paris AFP in French 1014 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Bamako, 1 Jun (AFP)--The Algerian foreign minister, Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, was evacuated Monday morning at 0830 GMT from Bamako to Algiers by a special Algerian plane, it was learned in the Malian capital. The other two survivors of the official Algerian plane, a Mystere 20, which made a forced landing Saturday night near Bamako airport, have also been evacuated, it was specified.

LIBYA

POLITICAL EDITOR COMMENTS ON HAIG STATEMENT

LD301948 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 May, (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The U.S. secretary of state expressed anxiety on what he called Libyan military activity in Lebanon and described the support by Al-Fatah Revolution for the Palestinian revolution as an act of terrorism. Our political editor commented on General Haig's statement saying: "This American statement reveals the child-like, misconceived and arrogant American mentality."

"The Israeli Air Force which bombards the houses of innocent people in Lebanon by day and night is not terrorism, and the Israeli forces which have overrun Lebanese territory with U.S. military, political and economic backing is a civilised action in American opinion. But, Libyan Arab support for the Lebanese and Palestinians to help them defend their homes, children and hospitals is inhumane in the eyes of the Americans."

"The American administration condemns itself by such declarations and reveals its true racist and barbaric terrorism."

U.S. STANCE ON SHELLING OF AD-DAMUR ATTACKED

LD291346 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpt] An official spokesman of the American State Department has said that the United States does not believe that the shelling of Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah [in Lebanon] affects the peace efforts being exerted by America and that this shelling took place in an area which does not fall within the context of the crisis between the enemy and Syria. The American spokesman urges the need for restraint.

We do not know what kind of peace America wants if the shelling of the civilian quarters and the killing of children, the aged and women does not affect it. Often one is surprised at this twisted logic, as if the Ad-Damur area is not a Lebanese area and that its shelling and destruction do not fall within the framework of the crisis between the enemy and the Arab nation. Why doesn't America address its advice for restraint and calm to the Zionist forces which are terrorizing Lebanese citizens, flexing their muscles in the skies of Lebanon, destroying with their bombs buildings and farms and tearing apart the bodies of innocent children? By God, it is a matter which has gone beyond all reasoning: America, which backs the enemy and encourages him to strike at the Lebanese villages, is asking the wounded, the dead, and those still alive but who are anticipating death and destruction, for restraint and calm. What an odd logic, what malice, arrogance, insolence and irresponsibility. Oh sleepy Arabs, are you a spent force?

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'LOGIC OF TERROR' IN LEBANON

LD310704 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 30 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited the area, the aims of his visit were not obscure. He explained the aims of the U.S. administration when he said that the administration guarantees Zionist security. It regards the Zionist state as an important element in U.S. strategy. He said that among the aims of his visit he was to set up an alliance which includes the Zionist state and the agents of the United States in the area to defend the security of Zionism and U.S. imperialist interests.

During the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to the area, the fascist and hireling forces in Lebanon escalated their terrorist acts. The Zionist enemy in turn escalated his raids on Lebanon. This was done with the direction of the imperialist United States itself so that the visit of its secretary of state would coincide with the application of terrorist pressure in the hope that this would create fear in the hearts of the Arab masses and distract them from resisting the U.S. imperialist plots.

It was established that during the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to the area, an agreement was reached among the hireling and reactionary forces to support the Camp David alliance. This would serve later as a framework including the rest of the capitulationists who until now preferred to secretly contact the enemy and conclude a secret alliance with him until circumstances were right for making their contacts and alliance with the enemy public. Some weeks ago, the terrorist and Zionist Menahem Begin announced that he would crush the Palestinian Arabs. After the announcement, Zionist raids assumed a more savage and terroristic character.

The Zionist enemy even started to provoke Syria itself. It is well known that Syria is actually the target. The Camp David alliance wants to destroy Syria's steadfastness so that the Camp David conspiracy can move on to implement the rest of its chapters.

Yesterday, the Zionist enemy mounted raids which are more barbarous and brutal than they have been for a long time. This Zionist terroristic military escalation took place after the tour of the U.S. envoy in the area who could not impose Washington's will. The Zionists did not (?deny) that their recent barbarous and terroristic attack on south Lebanon had the approval of the United States. The United States itself did not conceal its pleasure at this attack. The Washington administration announced that the Arabs must exercise self-restraint because these Zionist raids do not endanger what Washington and its filthy administration calls peace.

This childish logic--the logic of pirates, logic of the jungle and terror, with which the Washington administration sustains the Zionist aggression on Arab masses, whose victims are dozens of men, women and children--this logic is a stain of shame on the image of the United States and proof of collusion, murder and aggression. It confirms what the forces of the revolution have said time and again, namely, that the United States is the Zionist enemy. Those who befriend the United States are befriending the Zionist enemy and those who truly confront the Zionist enemy cannot possibly have good relations with the imperialist United States. The United States is screaming madly. It threatens and warns and menaces whenever the Palestinian Arab fedayeen carry out a military operation against the Zionist enemy, who occupies their land and who made them homeless for well over 30 years. But the tongue of the imperialist United States becomes ice cold and knotted and no words come forth whenever the Zionist enemy carries out mass extermination and terrorist massacres. If it says anything they are words of blessing for the acts of terror and it announces its condemnation of the dead Arabs who committed a sin--they were condemned to die because they remained steadfast when they should have moved away from their land, according to the absurd and filthy American logic--the logic of terror and (?tyranny).

The Zionist enemy would not play with fire in this way--which warns of setting the whole situation ablaze--except with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialist administration. The Zionist raid was preceded by a meeting between Begin and the U.S. ambassador to the enemy. This means that the United States no longer cares to commit acts of terror against the Arabs in secrecy but it has chosen a declaration of war publicly on the Arabs--a matter that leads one to ask: When are those who claim that the United States is their friend going to feel embarrassed by this claim?

The Zionist enemy attacked Lebanon. But the martyrdom of Arab fighters who were sons of Arab nations which do not directly surround occupied Palestine carried brilliant meanings proving that the Arab nation, from the ocean to the Gulf, has become united in sensing the danger which threatens its pan-Arab existence. Those who are being provoked by the enemy directly and daily, are attacked by him and his planes, are no longer alone in sensing this danger: They are not alone in giving their lives and blood for the sake of repelling this danger from their nation.

The sons of the Arab nation who responded to the call to form suicidal assault cells and to become offensive suicidal groups--those who responded to the call and proceeded to Lebanon and Palestine with their lives in mortal danger and convinced of killing or getting killed--these men have set a brilliant example to their own race and they proved the vitality of their Arab nation. They proved a deep awareness of the dimensions of the conflict between their nation and the Zionist enemy and deep awareness of the aims of the imperialist Zionist enemy. They learned on the basis of this awareness that it is futile to pretend that their love for the homeland would be evoked when the Zionist bombs reach their regions which do not directly surround Palestine.

They found it prudent to stop the enemy bombs from reaching them, their homes and regions by attacking the Zionist base and destroying its bombs amid the terrorist killers.

These men who gave their lives in martyrdom in the Lebanese south after they joined their Palestinian and Lebanese brother fighters in the trenches along the front line provided a new testimony--a deep testimony of the decision of the Arab nation to confront aggression and engage in the national battle and make sure that it is the Arab nation which makes the counterattack.

FOREIGN SECRETARY CITED ON CHAD, FRENCH RELATIONS

LD311940 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Freetown, 31 May (JANA)--The Foreign Liaison secretary affirmed the Jamahiriyah to be carrying out the constructive role of helping the Chadian people build their country and maintain peace and security following the long period of suffering due to imperialist conspiracies.

Speaking at a press interview he said the efforts exerted by the Jamahiriyah are recognized by the rest of the African people as well as the OAU was expressed by its chairman.

On the question regarding Libyan-French relations he said: "These relations will develop immensely, to the benefit of both people during the Mitterrand term of office. The Jamahiriyah had previously denounced President d'Estaing's policy in Africa because he had pursued a colonial policy aimed at dominating and controlling the resources and will of the African people in particular." The foreign liaison secretary, however, pointed out that current Libyan-French relations will experience a strengthening of ties.

On the Jamahiriyah's role in Africa, he said imperialist circles are carrying a counter campaign aimed at distorting the Jamahiriyah's image and role in Africa in a bid to spread their own domination of the region. He stressed the pioneer role of the Jamahiriyah in backing liberation movements in the world in accordance with the precepts and objectives of the Great al-Fateh Revolution.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PFLP-GC LEADER

LD311512 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Tripoli, 31 May (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received the following cable from the secretary general of the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Mr. Ahmad Jibril:

Leaders of the Al-Fatah Revolution, greetings.

Your revolutionary path is proving, as time passes by, that it is the most suitable for the Arab nation. The sacrifices made by our two peoples who fought side by side for a revolutionary cause in the 1919, 1920, 1936, 1947 and 1948 uprisings, have paved the way for a unified Arab revolution and the liberation of our lands and people.

Your revolutionary zeal has given our Palestinian revolution not only financial support but also the sacrifice of blood that no money can buy.

The raid carried out by Israeli air and naval units on our positions on May 28, was longer than any other such attack and more forcefully executed. But the enemy simply did not realise its goal of destroying the nationalist character of the Palestinian revolution. Those who gave their lives fighting behind their guns prove the ultimate belief that the enemy can only be resisted with a fist of iron. It is for this reason that we believe your revolutionary methods will not only enrich our cause but also help in laying bare those rulers who have chosen to support us through their radio stations.

Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi: Our vow to you is that we shall remain inseparable in our common quest for the realization of our noble Arab goals.

Signed: Ahmad Jibril, Secretary-General, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

SFRY'S LJUBICIC ARRIVES, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

30 May Arrival

LD301516 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Lt Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal sectetary for national defense, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriayh He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by Brig Brother Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Jallud, Jabir Meetings

LD311454 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud this morning received Lt Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, who is at present visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamihiriyah. The meeting was attended by the Yugoslav ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Lt Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense of the Republic of Yugoslavia, apd the accompanying delegation held a meeting in Tripoli yesterday afternoon. The Libyan and Yugoslav delegations discussed ways to strengthen bilateral relations.

MOROCCO

MOVEMENT ACCUSES AL-QADHDHAFI OF ATTACK ON POPE

LD301145 Rabat MPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Rabat, 30 May (MAP)--The World Christian Vanguards Movement [Harakat at-Talai' al-Masihiyah Al'alamiyyah] has accused the regime of Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of organizing the assassination attempt on His Holiness Pope John Paul II. In a statement published by the Rabat evening paper MAROC SOIR, the movement says that the "criminal attack on His Holiness Pope John Paul II arranged by the agent and pet of Zionism and the executor of the protocols of the wisemen of Zionism is considered an attack on all Christians and peace lovers of the world."

The statement adds that Al-Qadhdhafi is sowing insurrection, murder and terrorism in all parts of the world without being checked. The World Christian Vanguards Movement has firmly decided to put an end to Al-Qadhdhafi and his ilk, those who disdain the justice of righteous and peace-loving peoples. Al-Qadhdhafi will see the sentence of the movement upon him and upon others who are thinking of attacking his holiness the pope, in order to make them an example for other terrorists who are sowing trouble and destruction in the world and are threatening world peace. The statement adds that the sentence of the World Christian Vanguards Movement on Al-Qadhdhafi and his henchmen will be accompanied by important and grave documents indicting him and others in the attempt.

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES AL-QADHDHAFI, 'ARAFAT

JN301929 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Khartoum, 30 May (SUNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement denouncing the suspect statement issued by Libya and Yasar 'Arafat which blatantly attacked Sudan and called for its expulsion from the Arab League, taking the exchange of ambassadors between Sudan and Egypt and President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's visit to the country as an excuse for that. The statement condemned the secret policies and the work under the cover of darkness pursued by Libya to reestablish relations with Egypt. The statement stressed that Sudan's policy is planned and adopted by its constitutional and political establishments and not by highhanded means and hegemony.

The Foreign Ministry statement declared our stand, which is committed to the call for solidarity and unity of ranks and for considering the Palestinian problem to be a pan-Arab issue and the central problem of our nation that is not to be limited to any particular side. The following is the text of the statement:

Voicing an honest call to shun Arab differences and a call for Arab solidarity to face the escalating challenges confronting our nation, Sudan has been doing its best to unify the Arab states' stand and capabilities away from futile conflicts and fighting. In this respect, President Numayri declared his honest call for the convocation of an Arab summit with Egypt's participation in order to unite the Arab ranks and to bring to life the policy of solidarity. At this time, Libya and Yasir 'Arafat came up with a suspect statement that was full of blatant attacks against Sudan and called for expelling it from the Arab League. This clearly proves that Libya and Yasir 'Arafat do not seek the return of Arab solidarity. Their call to expel Sudan from the Arab League is for the purpose of having the Arab League be a closed monopoly to which is admitted only those who express allegiance and obediance to them.

Libya and Yasir 'Arafat explained that they wanted to expel Sudan from the Arab League because of the exchange of ambassadors between Sudan and Egypt and because of Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Sudan. The ironic and strange issue here is that at the time when they attack Sudan for its relations with Egypt, they decidedly and strangely ignore their secret contacts which Libya conducted with Egypt to reestablish relations with it. Libyan envoys sought Egyptians in Paris and Upper Egypt and pleaded with them for Egypt to conceal those contacts. In view of this strange stand, we express our surprise at the crooked Libyan logic which allows secret contacts with Egypt and bans openness.

We stress that Sudan's policy is planned and adopted by its constitutional and political establishments. Consequently, there is no room for secret policies and work under the cover of darkness, as Libya does. We are proud to say that our policy is not decided by highhanded means and hegemony. It is like an open book drawn up by those establishments that becomes a duty to which the executive authority is committed. Based on this, the reaction of our establishments corresponded with the stand of their political leadership. The People's National Assembly--which embodies the will of our people--the General Secretariat of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the Sudanese Youth Federation, the Sudanese Women's Federation and the Union of Employees and Professional Associations issued statements denouncing the Sabha statement and declaring their support for our stand, which is committed to the call for solidarity and unity of the Arab file.

We in Sudan believe that the Palestinian problem is a pan-Arab one because it is the central issue of our nation. It is not anyone's monopoly, not subject to outbiddings and vituperations which come at the expense of the real interests of the struggler Palestinian people. Therefore, we call for Arab solidarity as an urgent necessity to confront the audacity and intransigence of the Israeli enemy. We will always stand by our commitment to supporting the Palestinian issue and to the triumph of the Palestinian people, doing so out of loyalty to the principles of our firm policy and to the affiliation of our honest people to its Arab nation. Sudan does not have to recount its sacrifices in support of the Palestinian people and their issue. These sacrifices are attested to by our stands in the battlefields and Lebanon [as received] when the hand of evil and aggression attacked the Palestinian revolution.

PRESS STATEMENT ON ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

JN302045 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The following is the press statement issued on the visit paid to Sudan by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]:

At the invitation of Gen Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, defense minister, commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], Comrade Fikr-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and member of the Executive Committee of COPWE in socialist Ethiopia, visited the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from 24 to 30 May 1981 to participate in the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the glorious May revolution. During the visit, Comrade Fikre-Selassie was accompanied by a high-level Ethiopian delegation comprising:

1. Comrade Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee of COPWE.
2. Comrade Col Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of public and national security and member of the Central Committee.
3. (Fashiha Jida), chief of protocol at the president's office and member of the Central Committee.
4. Comrade Brig Gen (Siyum Makunin), head of the Antiespionage Department and member of the Central Committee.
5. Comrade (Wirku Firid), second deputy chief of the ideology affairs branch and member of the Central Committee.
6. Comrade (Amiha Bas Zudi), head of the Organization and Discipline Department in the Region of Eritrea and member of the Central Committee.
7. Comrade Tadesse Yilma, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to Sudan.
8. Comrade (Tishum Tistay), foreign secretary.
9. Comrade (Ismael Hassan), adviser at the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum.
10. Comrade Col (Alimo Tibyu), military attache at the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum.
11. Comrade (Wasin Bisha), adviser at the Foreign Ministry's African Department, interpreter.
12. Comrade (Siraj Mohamed), adviser at the Foreign Ministry's African Department, interpreter, and
13. Comrade (Sindsun Bilit), adviser at the Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie and his delegation shared the Sudanese people's happiness in the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the May revolution. During the visit, which was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere characterized by warm welcome and hospitality by the government and people of Sudan for the high-level Ethiopian delegation, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, chairman of the SSU and supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces, received Comrade Fikre-Selassie, who handed him a message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie held two meetings with Gen Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil and discussed with him the process of the developing relations between the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and socialist Ethiopia. The two sides expressed their happiness with the positive developments achieved in these relations during the past 2 years.

During his stay in Sudan, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress visited a number of development projects in Sudan. The visit enabled him to get acquainted with the pioneering achievements accomplished by the Sudanese people during their victorious march which began with the eruption of the glorious May revolution 25 May 1969. Comrade Fikre-Selassie praised those achievements and expressed his admiration for the efforts exerted by the Sudanese people in the battle for development.

MOROCCAN ENVOY HAILS MOROCCO-SUDAN RELATIONS

JN302052 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 30 May 81

[Text[Khartoum, 30 May, (SUNA)--Moroccan ambassador to Sudan reiterated today that the rivalries being currently witnessed in South Africa including the Libyan intervention in Chad are conspiracies and part of a plan to destabilize and to evoke side disputes that serves the goals of these policy backing superpowers.

Moroccan Ambassador Abdellatif Mouline who called today on President Numayri and delivered to him a message from King Hassan told SUNA after the meeting that Sudan and Morocco viewpoints were identical towards North Africa issues, and commended the mounting relations between the Sudanese and Moroccan people. He said the African conference of the African socialist parties has held recently in Fez has also stressed the necessity of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad.

NUMAYRI DISSOLVES RAILWAYS WORKERS FEDERATION

JN301932 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA)--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has dissolved the Trade Union of the Railways Workers. A decree issued to this effect also forbade the leader of the trade union, 'Abbas al-Khadr, from practising any political or organizational activities. The president directed the concerned bodies to form a preparatory committee for the trade union.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO RELEASES 100 MAURITANIAN PRISONERS

AB300801 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Nouakchott, Mauritania, May 30 (AFP)--The Saharan nationalist movement Polisario has released 100 Mauritanian prisoners-of-war it had been holding in its five-year struggle against Moroccan (and until recently Mauritanian) occupation of the Western Sahara. The prisoners arrived here yesterday with a delegation led by a member of Polisario's Political Bureau, which was met by a top official of Mauritania's ruling Military Committee of National Salvation.

An informed source here said the prisoners were probably the last Mauritanians held by Polisario, with whom Mauritania made peace in 1979 and then pulled its troops out of Western Sahara. The release came on the eve of today's scheduled meeting in Sierra Leone of the Organization of African Unity's special committee of wise men set up to try to solve the Western Sahara dispute.

UGANDA

OBOTE DELIVERS FIRST ANNIVERSARY SPEECH 27 MAY

LD272156 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1440 GMT 27 May 81 EA

[Speech by Uganda President Obote in Bushenyi on the occasion of the first anniversary of his return to Uganda from exile--live]

[Excerpts] Now I want to speak to Uganda at large.

A year ago today, the Ugandan People's Congress [UPC] gave a lead to all political groupings in Uganda with the call for national reconciliation and reconstruction. On this anniversary we reaffirm our commitment to the Republic of Uganda as one country, to peace and to stability. We rededicate ourselves once more to work tirelessly for the unity of all the people of Uganda and for prosperity.

To members of the UPC, 27 May has become also the symbol of our defiance of conditions of indignity, injustice and terror in our country. For 10 years from 1971 to the day when we first met here in 1980, many of our members, and indeed other fellow Ugandans, were subjected to enslavement and to a reign of brutality and killings. Here on these grounds, UPC members say with one voice that we shall forgive but shall not forget the perpetrators of those crimes.

Whether in exile or at home, members of the party defied death and terror by offering their very lives for the freedom of all the people of Uganda. Today, we remember those colleagues and comrades whose souls have departed from this earth. We remember those who died in battle and we remember also those who were killed because they symbolized the struggle for freedom. We remember many who were murdered, not only during the regime of death and destruction but also since liberation. We mourn their lot with all their families and today we rededicate ourselves to the cause for which they died. The quest for freedom and unity will continue unabated. [applause]

Fellow citizens, the scars of the wounds inflicted upon the people of Uganda during the reign of murder and terror are still with us. No one expected that these wounds would heal immediately after liberation, and yet the liberation should have been the great turning point. Unfortunately the politics of factionalism did not allow the governments established after liberation to give the necessary leadership or even the necessary stability to the people of Uganda.

In 1969, in our December conference, the UPC passed a resolution calling upon Uganda to be a one-party state. After the coup in 1971, we heard voices both within Uganda and outside to the effect that the resolution of December 1969 was designed to turn Uganda into a dictatorship. But during the regime of murder and terror, UPC leaders and activists left Uganda and met with me when I was in exile and together with other party leaders who were in exile. In these various meetings, we reviewed the party policy and agreed on the principles which should guide the party after the fall of the fascist regime.

One of the principles agreed upon at that time was that the UPC would prove itself, and proof is acceptance by the masses in a general election where all political parties would be free to participate.

We stand today for that principle. We stood for that principle when it was endangered in March of last year by the pronouncement that the elections would be held on a one-party basis. And that [word indistinct] had been (?stated) by a clique of people who we knew had no mass support, but were based on their design to exclude certain groups from participating in the political life of this country.

Fellow citizens. On this anniversary day and like last year, I speak to you with humility but also with some pride, on behalf of the entire membership of the UPC, on behalf of the peasants. The workers and the youth of Uganda, I address very warm congratulations to all those Ugandans who participated in the last general election.

The elections were free and fair. What we are faced with and what we must defend is the very idea of having elections. The gunmen are afraid of the ballot. That is why the gunmen of various kinds, including those who used to be called governors, and the once-upon-a-time life president, have now joined hands with the new fascists [words indistinct], from the headquarters of the Democratic Party [DP] so as to terrorize Ugandans and to make the people of Uganda abandon all belief in the democratic process. These bandits, I can assure you fellow citizens, will not succeed. [applause] Their once-upon-a-time life president will not come back to kill and terrorize Ugandans. [applause] The new killers, whether from the Ugandan Patriotic Movement. [UPM] or DP will not succeed. Ugandans know them as killers and the Ugandans who believe in the democratic processes and in peace and stability will not allow these men to become once more the (?means) of genocidal killings.

They talk about going to the bush. I now say from these grounds to all of you young people: go into the bush, drive them out. [applause] We in UPC know our responsibilities to the people of Uganda. Our government is a trustee of the will of the people. We shall do everything within our power to guard that will. We shall lead a responsible government, and a government responsive to the will and wishes of the people of this land.

It was shown abundantly clearly on 11 December of last year: You will all remember that on election day, which was 10 December, the electoral commission issued a statement which was broadcast on the radio. The statement said that voting was to continue until 1400 the next day, that is, 11 December. And about noon, when voting was still proceeding in the majority of constituencies on 11 December, some reckless persons belonging to another party, in fact that was the DP, issued their own statement saying that their party had already won the elections. Now the point must be emphasized: The majority of the voters were still casting their votes. The majority of the voters were still making up their minds. The responsibility to make up their own minds and to choose their representatives was taken away from them by these reckless characters. In fact these characters were saying that the mass of the people have no right to decide for themselves. That was from the Democratic Party. People were still voting even here [while] they were issuing statements in Kampala. Are these people gods to decide? UPC can never do such a thing. We shall stand firm in the defense of the right of the majority to rule. [applause]

And to my brother, Paul Ssemogerere, [DP president general] I say this: We shall equally stand firm in the defense of the rights of the minority to be heard.

We shall stand firm in the defense of the rights of the voter to choose for himself. We shall hold firmly to what I might call the act of the covenant.

The four parties agreed to go to elections. It was a covenant to accept the choice of the people. We stand firm by that covenant. We shall protect it without fear or favor. When the time comes, we shall go back to the people to seek for a new mandate, and I am sure we shall be given that new mandate. [applause]

Right now we have a responsibility to reconstruct what was destroyed by others. In the task of reconstruction, we shall follow policies which are moderate and policies which will allow every Ugandan to live in peace and to undertake any activities for the betterment of his family and society.

In our service to the people of Uganda, we shall perform that service without any discrimination based on tribe or religion or political beliefs. We shall seek to heal the wounds of yesterday and in this context, government has been engaged in examining the cases of persons who were arrested and detained by successive governments since liberation.

I hereby announce the immediate release of 3,000 of those detainees. [loud applause]

Let it be said that these detainees were not detained by the UPC government and not also by the military commission. The majority were detained during the first two Uganda National Liberation Front governments because they were in the Amin army, and they come from all parts of Uganda. Whether they come from Teso, Kapchorwa, Rukungiri, Buganda, West Nile, Ankole or any other area of Uganda, they will be given their freedom by the UPC government. [applause]

Anyone who has any evidence against such person (?now being) released is free to present that evidence to the police. This party and this government are dedicated and are resolved that Uganda [words indistinct] a proper country it once was.

In a few days time I hope to be able to outline in an important way the government's program for the recovery of our economy. I am also looking forward to talking to the youth of Uganda on their day which comes next week.

As we work to set our house in order we shall not forget the importance of good-neighborly relations. I am happy to welcome here today delegations from neighboring states. Their presence is a symbol of growing friendship between Uganda and all her neighbors. Since the general election I have personally visited all our neighbors and we have had in Kampala the heads of state of Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia. Our belief in regional cooperation and mutual understanding is total. We shall endeavor to (?calculate) this belief in consultation with our neighbors into practical projects for the benefit of the peoples of our region. We shall not allow the soil of Uganda to be used by dissident groups to distrub the stability of neighboring states. We expect our neighbors to do the same to us.

Furthermore, we shall not allow dissident groups to disturb trade between Uganda and her neighbors and all other countries. Further afield, we shall endeavor within our capabilities to play our part in the international forums and particularly in the decolonization of Africa. We once more affirm and reassert our position to strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between Uganda and the OAU member states, between Uganda and the commonwealth countries, and between Uganda and member states of the United Nations. I send greetings from this ground to all countries and governments which have seen our plight and have come to give us a helping hand. I say to all of them that their assistance has given us encouragement and vigor in the great task confronting us.

Fellow citizens, to conclude, I take the opportunity, on behalf of all the members of the UPC, to thank the officers and men of the Tanzanian people's defense forces for their great contribution and sacrifices in the liberation of this land. I thank President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who because of his action and humanity, made millions of Ugandans human beings again. [applause] To the officers and men of the Uganda Liberation Army, I send greetings and I say to them: To subdue the vilifications and denigration being heaped upon you, take up this challenge facing you: Be true to your own uniform and your country, you are sons of Uganda and your duty is to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of your land and the lives and property of your fellow citizens. Your comrades-in-arms of the Tanzanian people's defense forces will now (?begin) going home. I charge you, members of the Uganda National Liberation Army, to prove to your fellow citizens and the world at large that all of you are capable and dedicated to give Uganda security of the same standard of any in a peaceful, democratic society.

To every soldier and policeman, be he officer or private, I present the experience of the UPC. In 1962 the UPC formed the government which led Uganda to independence and prosperity. We faced some difficulties, both here in Uganda and abroad. Everyone now knows that our policies gave the people of Uganda prosperity, peace and stability. I was the leader of that government. I had not been trained in any school as a prime minister or a president and members of my government had not been trained as ministers. We took the challenge of independence and we successfully gave to the people of Uganda, hospitals, good roads, schools, boreholes and (?electricity) as well.

To the policemen and soldiers of today, I say to them: The challenges facing you are like those we faced in 1962. We did it and you can do it. [applause] The fascists disturbed our development in January of 1971. Let us all resolve as a nation that we shall not allow fascist killers, criminals and bandits to frustrate the progress of Uganda to peace, stability and progress. The pearl of Africa must rise and shine again. And our national motto must always and at all times be our guiding star: for God and my country. [applause--Obote chants slogans with the crowd]

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RETURNS TO LAGOS FROM ECOWAS SUMMIT

AB310759 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari returned home last night after attending the summit conference of ECOWAS in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The governments expressed their concern over the conflict between Nigeria and Cameroon as well as between Cameroon and Gabon. They, however, noted with satisfaction that the current chairman of the OAU, President Siaka Stevens, was already taking steps towards solving the disputes.

A radio Nigeria correspondent, Andy Anarado, said the dispute, which was included in the draft resolutions on the issues, was deleted following a very strong submission by President Shehu Shagari. The president maintained that the ECOWAS could not take decisions on matters not within its competence, adding that the two issues were for the OAU to tackle.

The summit also signed a protocol for mutual assistance in defense within the subregion. In addition, delegates at the conference agreed to establish a tenders board for awarding contracts in respect of the community's projects. President Shagari, who had earlier visited Mali and held talks with that country's government officials, also attended the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad and Western Sahara.

NIGERIA SAYS LIBERIA TRYING TO BREAK UP ECOWAS

AB310751 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Lagos, May 31 (AFP)--Nigeria has accused Liberia of trying to break up the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) by its unfounded charges that Nigeria had tried to ban Monrovia's representatives from the just-ended ECOWAS summit in Sierra Leone.

The Foreign Ministry said in a statement here that the charge was aimed at nothing but the rupture of the cordial relations existing between Nigeria and Liberia, and possible eventual dismemberment and disintegration of ECOWAS.

The accusation that Lagos had tried to prevent Liberian head of state M. Sgt Samuel Doe from attending the summit was mischievous and without any foundation whatsoever, the ministry said.

The communique also denied a recent Liberian charge that Nigerians in Liberia were importing forged currency and dangerous drugs and thereby destabilizing the country's economy. This charge was a tendentious statement and an unfriendly act, the ministry said.

The ministry recently advised Nigerians travelling to Liberia to obtain entry visas first so as to avoid having to pay fines on arrival. Earlier, Liberia had said it was not interested in adhering to the ECOWAS agreement on freedom of movement.

THREE HURT IN DEMONSTRATION AT CAMEROONIAN EMBASSY

AB311050 Paris AFP in French 1858 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Lagos, 30 May (AFP)--Three employees of the Cameroonian Embassy in Lagos were slightly injured Friday during the demonstration which took place in front of the embassy building, it was learned Saturday from Cameroonian sources. They did not have diplomatic status. The incident took place while the ambassador, Mr L. Lamine, was in Yaounde for consultations. No diplomat was injured during the demonstration, the same sources specified. The demonstration involved about four to five hundred university students from the University of Lagos who were protesting against the murder of five Nigerian soldiers last 16 May by Cameroonian gendarmes in the coastal border area.

The police, after dispersing the demonstrators with tear gas, arrested seven students, the Lagos press reported. The chancellery and the ambassador's residence, protected since Friday by police forces, sustained relatively greater damage.

CAMEROON AUTONOMY GROUP ADDRESSES BORDER INCIDENT

AB291730 Paris AFP in English 1654 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Lagos, 29 May (AFP)--An organization named the Pressure Group for West Cameroon Autonomy has spoken out over the killing of five Nigerian soldiers on May 16 in a border dispute with Cameroon, the Nigerian news agency reported. The group's leader, Lyounga Funka, reportedly told the agency at the airport here yesterday that the killings by French-speaking gendarmes was a negation of the Organisation of African Unity's aspirations. He condemned the use of force to settle border disputes.

Mr Funka said his organisation wanted to win cultural, political and economic freedom for west Cameroon, which according to him, has been mortgaged by Cameroon's president, Ahmadou Ahidjo. He said that the Ahidjo administration had been treating west Cameroonians in the same way blacks are treated in South Africa. the Nigerian news agency reported.

Mr Funka said the border killings had been part of a long-time conspiracy between President Ahidjo and the French authorities aimed at secretly exploiting the Nigerian and west Cameroonian resources, the agency added. He described himself as a political exile living in Europe who was making a stopover in Lagos on his way to visit other West African countries.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO PROTECT CITIZENS ON BORDER

AB292150 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The Federal Government has pledged to protect the lives and property of people along the Nigerian border with Cameroon. This was communicated to the inhabitants of the area by the Cross River state governor, Dr Clement Isong, when he visited Ikom. The governor told the people that his state would cooperate fully with the Nigerian Government to ensure peace along the frontiers. Dr Isong called on the traditional ruler in Ikom, Chief Dafu Abot Iyo, to assist in appealing to indigenes who fled their area on the killing of five Nigerian patrolmen by the Cameroonian troops to return and continue their legitimate business. The governor also addressed the Nigerian army stationed there.

NATIONAL CONCORD VIEWS RESULTS OF CHAD SUMMIT

AB301107 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpts] In its opinion, captioned "New Hope for Chad" the NATIONAL CONCORD discusses the outcome of the recent summit on Chad held in Ndjamena under the auspices of the OAU. It notes that the achievements of the summit, one of which guarantees the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad, reaffirm the continued (?search) for peace and stability of that war-torn country by the OAU. The CONCORD further emphasizes that, in principle, these achievements correspond to the 1979 Lagos accord on the demilitarization of Chad and use it as a basis for the [word indistinct] of that country's political program. But the paper is not happy with the slow pace with which the OAU is handling the proposed deployment of neutral African Peacekeeping force to Chad. The CONCORD feels that the organization should as a matter of urgency determine such problems as finance and logistics associated with the peacekeeping issue.

RESULTS OF PARIS MEETING ON S. AFRICA NOTED

AB290835 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The conference was at the instance of the United Nations and the OAU. In all, [there were] over 168 delegations representing governments, international organizations and different interest groups. Nigeria was represented at the conference by a high-powered delegation led by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekhueme. It is significant to note that West Germany, Britain, the United States, Israel, Canada and Japan did not attend the conference. It was equally noteworthy that the meeting was taking place in Paris at a time when a new president for France was about to take office. It is therefore understandable that President Giscard d'Estaing did not send any delegation on behalf of France, whereas the Socialist party of the incoming leader, Francois Mitterrand, was represented at the conference.

The meeting took place at a time when member countries of the OAU began to question the sincerity of the Western industrialized nations on the whole question of Namibia's independence and black majority rule in South Africa. It is recalled that five Western countries had a few years ago formed themselves into a contact group to negotiate the independence of Namibia with apartheid South Africa. By so doing, these countries had given an impression that they were in full support of the aspirations of the people of Namibia for independence and that they were capable of talking South Africa out of the territory.

In the first place, they have not succeeded a bit in convincing the racist regime in Pretoria that Namibia should be freed. Also, those of them with the veto power in the Security Council recently exercised that power to stop the OAU effort to get the United Nations to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

If anything, therefore, the Paris conference on sanctions against apartheid South Africa was meant to draw the attention of the international community to the hypocrisy of the West over the situation in southern Africa. It was also to show that the vast majority of member states of the OAU and the United Nations were for sanctions against the racists, contrary to the impression the Security Council voting had created. This is borne out by the declarations which came out of the conference. One of them called for an end to the purchase of South Africa's gold and other minerals. Another called for a ban on the shipment of such essential supplies as electronic and telecommunications equipment and chemical products for South Africa. All governments were agreed to prevent companies registered in the countries from mining Namibian uranium and from undertaking mineral surveys in that territory.

The Paris conference went further to reaffirm that the SWAPO was the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. It also called for an effective oil embargo against South Africa.

One important aspect of the Paris conference is that the various countries which attended will take action which is in no way subject to the veto of any Western power for any sort of consideration. In simple terms, this will mean that if individual governments decided to endorse sanctions against South Africa, and adhered to such pledges strictly, then Africa in particular and the world in general will have triumphed over the [word indistinct] of very few and powerful countries which had all perpetrated the evils of apartheid in exchange for diamonds, gold and cheap black labor in South Africa.

ANGOLA

GDR'S TISCH DEPARTS LUANDA FOR MOZAMBIQUE

LD261240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0454 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Luanda, 26 May (ADN)--A Free German Trade Union League [FDGB] delegation led by Harry Tisch, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB national executive committee, ended its stay in Angola on Monday and flew to Mozambique. The delegation was given a cordial sendoff at the Luanda airport by Pascal Luvualu, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and general secretary of the Angolan Trade Union Federation, and other trade union officials. Pascal Luvualu earlier gave a reception in honor of guests from the GDR. As a result of talks between the two trade union organizations an agreement was signed ushering in a new stage in friendly cooperation.

During his 3-day stay in Luanda, Harry Tisch was received by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, for a talk on further deepening relations between the two parties and states.

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR'S TISCH MEETS WITH FRELIMO OFFICIAL 26 MAY

LD271338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Maputo, 26 May (ADN)--The GDR and 9 million trade unionists are in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa. This was stated by Free German Trade Union League Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, in official talks between a GDR trade union delegation and the Mozambique National Commission for the Introduction of Production Councils, which started in Maputo on Tuesday afternoon.

Jorge Rebelo, member of the standing political committee and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee, paid tribute, as [head] of the Mozambique delegation, to the constant internationalist aid offered to the Mozambique people by the GDR and its trade unionists in the years of the liberation struggle. He said that the common world outlook, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is the foundation of today's firm friendship.

At the end of the first day of the visit of the trade union delegation the Mozambique National Commission for the Introduction of Production Councils held a reception.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON LEAK OF DOCUMENTS

LD291212 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says the Governments of South Africa and the United States do not have to shy away from anything discussed during his meeting with the American Secretary of State, Gen Alexander Haig, in Washington recently. Mr Botha was commenting on a leak of documents in connection with the talks. Mr Botha said nothing had been discussed which had not been aimed at bringing about peace, freedom and progress for all the people of South Africa and South-West Africa, both black and white. Mr Botha said it was essential that confidential talks between governments should remain confidential. This was an important ingredient for the fostering of mutual confidence which in turn led to successful results.

In the light of the message he had received from General Haig, he had complete understanding of the general's dilemma and appreciated his point of view. According to earlier reports certain confidential information about the talks between Mr Botha and General Haig had fallen into the hands of the anti-apartheid group in the United States. In terms of this the United States is said to be in favor of compiling constitutional guarantees for the minority groups in South-West Africa before the territory becomes independent. The Reagan administration is also said to be seeking to end South Africa's ostracism in the world community and offer it a key role in the defense of Western security interests.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF ASIAN TOUR

LD271300 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 May 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says all four countries that he visited during his 2-week Asian tour have expressed admiration at what is taking place in Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe was speaking to newsmen at Salisbury airport last night on his return from a visit to the People's Republic of China, Japan, India and Pakistan. He said all these countries are enchanted by how we have managed to move from a war situation to a situation of complete peace and quiet. The prime minister said the visit was very successful both from a political angle and an economic one.

He said both China and Japan had not only concluded a number of trade and technical agreements with Zimbabwe but had also pledged increased aid. The prime minister said details of these agreements and the amount of aid promised would be given later. He said India and Pakistan as developing countries had not pledged any financial aid but had concluded trade agreements with Zimbabwe and also pledged technical assistance, including the training of Zimbabweans in various fields.

REPORTAGE OF PRIME MINISTER MUGABE'S JAPAN VISIT

For KYODO accounts of the visit to Japan by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, including a statement on economic aid and cooperation, see the Japan section of the 19 and 22 May editions of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE VISITS INDIA, PAKISTAN

For coverage of the visits to India and Pakistan by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, see the India section of the 21, 22 and 26 May editions of the South Asia DAILY REPORT and the Pakistan section of the 26-28 May editions.